THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9367.

FOR LONDON.—The ship "*Palmira*," 600 tons, *William Loader*, mmander. Expected to arrive by the 10th arch, and will have immediate despatch. as superior accommodations for passenrs, and carries a surgeon. For passage, pply to *Messrs. McGregor Browarigg, and o.*—Bombay, 3d February, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duguan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For freight or assage, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pesonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—4th Febuary, 1837.

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST.---The *Cambridge*, 800 tons, *. A. Douglas*, commander, is daily expectd, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight after arrival. For passage, apply at he office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.* —Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good oop accommodations for passengers. For reight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 4th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginsonand Cardwell.* —Rampart row, 4th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander; Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.* —Bombay, 31st January, 1837.

THE SCHOONER NAVA ROSA, of 33 tons; will take freight or passengers for any of the ports of the Malabar coast. Apply to *Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co.*

SUPREME COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that probate of the last will and testament of the late *Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee* Dunoogurrah, deceased, has been granted by the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, to *Hormusjee Rustomjee and Adurbad Nowrojee*, of Bombay, Parsee, Inhabitant, the executors named in and appointed by the said will.—Dated the 3rd day of February, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Proctor.*

ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચજે—મરનાર• જીજીભાજ•કુરાતંમજી•દેનુગરાનાં•છેલાં•વીલ અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•અખતીયાર•શ્રી મુમબજની•જુદી ફેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ • ફોરટ મોથી•ફોરમનજી•કુરાતંમજી•તથા•આદરબાદ નવરોજી•શ્રી•મુમબજનાં•પારશીઓ•રેહે વાશી•તથા•એ•મરનારે•પોતાનાં•વીલમો•એ ધોકોને•વકીલો•ઠરવેલાછે•તેનાંઓને • મલે ઓછે—તારીખ ૩ જી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

ફેય—કબલીકુ—મારીરા—વકીલ•

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods and chattels of *Maria de Souza Serao*, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire*, the ecclesiastical registrar of the said supreme court, with her last will and testament and the codicil thereto annexed, limited to the purposes of a certain suit about to be instituted on the equity side of the said court respecting certain charitable bequests in the said codicil contained, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 2nd day of February, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—Verbal tenders will be received at the superintending engineer's office, on Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1837, for the execution by contract, of the annual and special repairs to the buildings and works in the civil and military branches of the department, in the undermentioned lots. Reports and estimates of the quantities of labour and materials to be expended, will remain open to inspection until the abovementioned date, in the superintending engineer's office, where copies of the reports and estimates as completed, may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

A deposit of (100) one hundred rupees will be required from each bidder, to be forfeited in case of delay, evasion, or refusal to sign the contract.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lot 1. Annual repairs to the buildings and works in Fort George.
Lot 2.. Ditto....ditto....in the Castle.
Lot 3.. Ditto....ditto....in the Garrison.
Lot 4.. Ditto....ditto....in Colabah.
Lot 5.. Ditto....ditto....on the Esplanade.
Lot 6.. Ditto....ditto....at the Out-posts.

Special repairs to the buildings and works in six lots as above.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six, lots as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Annual repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

Special repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Special repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Capt. Superintending Engineer.
Bombay, Suptg. Engr's Office, 1st Feb. 1837.

NOTICE.---Verbal tenders will be received by the Committee of the Colaba company, at the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 20th February, for the execution by contract, of works connected with the reclaiming from the sea, land immediately adjoining the north eastern end of Colaba. Reports and estimates of the proposed undertaking will remain open to inspection until the abovementioned date, in the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* where copies of the report and estimates as completed, may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

The tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 199, to be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract; and the person whose tender may be approved of, must be prepared to deposit a further amount to complete a sum equal to one fourth of the whole contract, to be held as security for the due performance of his engagement.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any tender.

MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,----*Chairman.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Reverend EDWARD MAINWARING, A. M. Minister or Chaplain at Poona and Seroor, has been substituted a Surrogate by and under the Reverend THOMAS CARR, D. D. *Archdeacon* and *Commissary* of the RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL, LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, in and for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay, within the Jurisdiction and Diocese of Calcutta.

And that all persons in the above Archdeaconry requiring dispensations or licenses of marriage under the *Episcopal seal*, may, on application to the above Surrogate, or to the Registrar of the Bishop's Consistory Court at Bombay, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Commissary,
JAMES PATCH,—*Actuary and Notary Public.*
Actuary's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 4th Feb. 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 13th February, instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at his residence, in the Marine Battalion lines, the household furniture and property of *Captain Lowrie*, Artillery, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements and catalogues.—Nesbit lane, 4th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, 9th February, *Yates and Co.* will sell by public auction, an Invoice of glassware, comprizing—1st, 2nd, and 3rd sized tumblers, wall-shades, pickle pots, decanters, glass muffineers, table shades, hanging lamps, butter pots, 50 gross of watch glasses, moon shades, cruet frames, bottle stands, chimnies. Carpenter's tools, stone mustard pots, glass plates and dishes, damaged scarlet broad cloth, and sundry other articles.—Meadow street.

ALBION HOTEL.—We, the undersigned, having entered into a copartnership to carry on the above-mentioned Hotel, the interest thereof will be carried on under the firm of *Hart & Penington*, and all debts due to, and owing by, the said parties, will be settled by them respectively. Witness our hands R. P. HART.
GEORGE PENINGTON.
Bombay, 7th February 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ₱ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 4th February, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mr. Hugh Atkinson*, has contracted and agreed to purchase off *Mottiboy, widow* of *Maneckjee Jewanjee*, and *Eduldjee Maneckjee*, her son, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and premises, situate, lying and being on the Island of Colabah, within the Presidency of Bombay, and formerly assessed by the assessor of assessment, under No. 66, and now under No. 183, therefore, if any person or persons, have any claim, by way of mortgage or inheritable right, or are otherwise interested therein, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. LARKINS, Solicitor for the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1837.

NOTICE. is hereby given, that *Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hoosen Rogay*, having contracted with *Gunness Narrayen*, Waish, the constituted Attorney of *Bapoojee Narrayen Row Waish*, now residing at Poonah, to purchase from him an oart or plantation of cocoanut and other trees, situate without the fort walls in the Island of Bombay, at or near Toongar, Dhoby tank, or new Bhundarwadah, called Undrano or Oodery, consisting of 3 wheels, and whereof the original title deeds are now mislaid or lost, all persons having any mortgage or demand thereon, or any claim or inheritable right thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to *Mr. George Hancock*, attorney for the said Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hoosen Rogay, at his office, in Nesbit Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 2d. day of February, 1837.

NOTICE.---That *Meya Mahomed Abas, Mahomed Enoos, Fuzloodeen, Ally Sahib, Bana Meya, and Fattima and Aminah Beebee*, the sons and daughters of *Mahomed Husson Ujoolker*, late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased, having contracted with *Tucker Mohana Soorjee*, also of the same place, to dispose of their father's house, situate without the town walls in Cazee Syed's street, any person or persons having claims, demands, inheritance or mortgage, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to *Mr. H. A. Woodhouse*, attorney at law, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.---Dated this 3d day of February, 1837.

મીઆં•મહમદ•અબાશ•તથા•મહમદ• જનુશ•તથા•ફજલુદીન•તથા•અલી•શાહેબ તથા•બાના•મીઆં•તથા•ફાતમા•તથા•અ મીનાં•બીબી•તે•મરનાર•મહમદ•હશંન•હુ જલકર•શ્રી•મુમબજનાં•મુશલમાંનના•છોક રાઓ•તથા•છોકરીઓછે•તેહે એ•પોતાનુ• બાપીકુ•ઘર•એક•કકર•મોહનો•બુરજીને•વે ચાનુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•બાહા રકોટ•ફાજી•શાહઅદનાં•મોહોલામોછે—એ• કુપર•હરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•દાવો• અથવા•માંગણુ•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•ગી રવી•દાવો•પોચતો•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાણ ફરેચજે•મીશતર•હેચ—એ—હુકહુકરા•ધા રાનાં•વકીલને•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદત મો•બકેર•ફરે—મુદતપછી•કોઇનો•દાવો•ક બુલ•ફરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૩ જી•ફેબરવા રી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

FOR SALE.—*Yates and Co.* have just received the following goods for sale:—Town-made saddlery, comprizing,---Stuffed and plain saddles and bridles complete, black infantry officer's bridles, martingales, Chefney bits, ladies' saddles, hussar ditto, with appointments; buggy, tandem, and carriage harness. Also a large assortment of hermetically-sealed meats, soups, fruit, and vegetables; fish, and tripe; hermetically sealed stone bottled fruits, jams and jellies--in great variety. British fruit and prunes in Noyeau, a variety of Noyeaus; raspbery, cherry, lemon and gooseberry syrup; anchovy paste; horse rauish; hams and cheeses; ardinnes fancy biscuits; pearl barley, bottled fruits; and some very superior Bengal goraceo.—Meadow street.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs Remington, and Co's* godowns,—A fresh and superior batch of Phelan's Claret, in cases of one and three dozens, at 24 Rs. per dozen.—4th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of bills of the Bank of the United States in convenient sets of 100 £ each, on Messrs. Baring Brother and Co. of London, 180 days' sight, at 2s. 1½d. per rupee. For particulars, apply at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.—Hummum street, 4th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines:—

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ Rs 20 ₱ dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ₱ do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ₱ do.
Ditto in Wood at.... Rs 460 ₱ Butt, & 230 ₱ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....500 ₱ Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE, at the shop of *Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons*,—An assortment of *patent elastic India Rubber Girths*. Price 3 rupees per pair.—4th February, 1837.

FOR SALE—At the godown of *Mr. W. S. Grey*,—Superior Madeira, in wood; received direct from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira. Fine Sherry in wood. Port Wine, of Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. first quality. Hock. Curacoa. Marescheno. Old Tom and Geneva. Also, a handsome set of curricle harness.—Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co'*., godowns,--Hock from *Mumm Giesler and Co's.* of the vintage of 1819 at 30 Rs. per dozen.

White Hermitage.....at 25 ditto
Rampart---row, 4th February, 1837.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*

G. and R. Blackburne and Co. Madeira. Hhds. @ Rs			300
Do.....	Qr. casks.....	„	160
J. Courtney's Sherry..	Butts.....	„	450
Do.....	Hhds.....	„	320
Do.....	In bottle.. 14 to 20 ₱ doz.		

Gin and Old Tom @ Rs 15 to 25 ₱ doz.
Hodgson's beer, bottled in September, 1836, at Rs 5 ₱ doz.—Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen, at Rs 9 ₱ dozen, for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office.—Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—Two.

EXSHAW'S CLARET AND SAUTERNE. --These superior wines may be had in one dozen cases, for cash, at ~~Rs~~ 15 and ~~Rs~~ 12 respectively, on application to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes*, and Co.---Bombay, 4th Feb. 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious Bungalow at the Breach, called the *Crow's Nest*, lately vacated by *Mrs. McCarthy*. Apply to *Jahangeer Byramjee*, Fort.

TO LET—BRISCOE LODGE, COLABA, for twelve months, certain. A most desirable residence in every respect, and having a covered tank which will contain 30 thousand gallons of rain water. For further particulars, apply to *Mr. McLeod*, Cooper's cottage, Colaba, directly opposite, or at the Mint, in the fort.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 4th February, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious upper-roomed house; situated in Military square. Apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in Meadow street.---21st Feb. 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

Ditto. Breach house.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

PREMISES TO LET.---A house in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Hathway.

A do. do. in fort, by Dhackjee Dadajee.

A do. do. in Colaba Western-side called *Retreat Cottage*.

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee* at their office in the fort.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and Policy Holders of the Universal Life Assurance Society, held at the Office on the 31st December, 1836.

PRESENT.

Mr. John Stewart,	Mr. Charles Prinsep,
Capt. Thomson,	Dr. Garden,
Mr. Adam F. Smith,	Mr. John Jenkins,
Mr. Hutchins,	Mr. Rushton,
Mr. F. Macnaghten,	Mr. G. A. Prinsep,
Mr. M. Manuk,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. Henderson,	Mr. Beattie,
Mr. Charles Dearie,	Mr. Braddon, junior, and
Mr. R. H. Mathews,	Mr. George Dougal.
Mr. Pattle,	

On the motion of Mr. Adam F. Smith seconded by Mr. Beattie, Mr. Pattle was called to the chair.

The following report by desire of the Directors was then read to the Meeting, and unanimously approved:

REPORT.

In conformity with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors submit to the Proprietors and Policy-holders assembled, a sketch of their Proceedings. During the past half year 137 new Policies have been issued for sums amounting in the aggregate to Company's Rupees 13,27,933-5-4—two lapses have taken place, which have collectively caused claims upon the Society to the amount of Co's. Rs. 27,733-5-4.

The account of the Parent Society extending to the 31st March last, with the report of the Board of Directors to the second Annual General Court of Proprietors held in London, 11th May last, are before the Meeting. On the 31st March last, 210 Policies had been issued for sums amounting in the aggregate to £219,648-16-9,—three lapses had taken place, which had collectively caused claims upon the Society to the amount of £900.

From the statements and accounts laid before the Meeting as hereafter particularised, the following brief abstract of the present state of the Society is deduced, viz.

Policies issued in *London* and *Calcutta*,.....	703
Discontinued, expired, surrendered and lapsed,..	58
Total number of Policies outstanding,.....	645

Amount of Policies in operation in *London*, 31st March last, £210,649-16-9 at 2s....	Co's. Rs.	21,06,498 6 0
Amount of Policies in operation in *Calcutta*, 30th November, 1836.....		50,93,416 10 7
Total Co's Rs.		71,99,915 0 7

Which, divided by 645, gives an average of Rs. 11,007, per Policy.

Amount of Funds in London invested in East India Stock, new 3½ per cents. and other Securities as per Statement dated 31st March last, £31,254 14 3

Remitted from India 2,287 10 0

£33,542 4 3

at 2s. per Rupee	3,35,422 2 0
Amount of Funds in India, invested in Company's Papers, as per Statement, with Cash Balance in the Bank of Bengal,...	3,72,991 1 10
Total Co's. Rs.	7,08,343 3 10

On the subject of the *subscribed Capital*, the Directors have to remark that the Stock is at a considerable Premium, both in this and the London Markets, and that the Annual Interest of 5 per cent. on Shares is payable on the 1st January in each year, for which purpose applications must be made at the Office, and receipts forwarded according to a prescribed form.

The claims respectively amount to £900 and Company's Rupees 27,733-5-4. or collectively at two Shillings Company's Rupees 36,733 5-4, from which if we deduct the amount of Premium *realised* on the terminated Risk—say £240 and Company's Rupees 15,436-9-3, there remains only Company's Rupees 21,296-12-4 to be set against Company's 4,66,300-7-0, which will appear by the Statement to have been received in Premiums. It is not necessary to stop to enquire how far the claims which have occurred correspond with those which might have been expected from the Tables of Mortality, on which the rates of the Office are founded, as the result is so much in favour of the Society, that though the Directors may feel the highest satisfaction in congratulating their constituency upon a greater degree of exemption from the Casualties to which human Life is at all times subjected than is usual, they do not adduce the absence of claims nor the smallness of their amount as data from which to estimate the Society'y future success, for the data of its foundation is yet too recent to warrant conclusions being drawn from its experience; still, each year's experience forms one link in a chain which will ultimately lead to very important results, and in the mean time it is most gratifying to the Board to be enabled thus early to announce, that success has hiterto attended their exertions and that the amount of business already effected is sufficient to secure the stability of the Society. Your Directors have submitted for the consideration of the Board at home, several important propositions arising out of circumstances here which call for their serious consideration. Among them may be named—the obivious advantage the Society will derive from having the bulk of its Funds invested in India, where the rate of Interest is usually higher than at home,—the propriety of increasing the risks on Indian Lives beyond the present limit of 50,000,—which has been found insufficient to meet the wants of several applicants—and the propriety of *fixing* the terms on which Indian Policies may be continued in England. These and other important questions have received much consideration from the Board of Directors at home, and recent accounts which have been received lead your Directors to the conclusion, that the whole will be speedily settled to their entire satisfaction.

The appointment of Agents for the principal Cities and Towns in England as well as for several important places on the Continent of Europe was gradually progressing, and an application had been made by Colonel Napier, Secretary for Indian Affairs, for a Branch of the Society in Canada, which had been complied with, and it was expected that a considerable accession of business and much valuable information as to the Statistics and Mortality of that part of the Globe would result.

The *Board of Directors* with a view to obviate inconvenience as well to secure an advantageous investment for a small portion of their Capital, have secured from the City of London a most eligible site in King William Street, on which they propose erecting suitable premises for the business of the Society.

Before concluding, the Directors have to announce that on the 7th June last, the royal assent was given to an Act of Parliament for enabling the Universal Life Assurance Society *to sue and to be sued in the name of the Actuary for the time being, or of any one of the Directors of the said Society, and conferring on the Society the usual Powers and Privileges.*

The Directors fully expect that within the next six months they will be prepared to enter fully upon the extensive plan of the Society as originally proposed, embracing Survivorships, Endowments for Children, and the Purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities, as every preparation is making at Home for this purpose.

By Order of the Directors,

BAGSHAW & Co.

Agents and Secretaries,

Universal Life Assurance Society.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for two Directors in the room of Charles Robert Prinsep, Esquire, and Captain John Thomson, who go out by rotation, when C. R. Prinsep, Esq., and Captain John Thomson were re-elected.

Thanks were then voted to the Chair.

(Signed) J. PATTLE, *Chairman.*

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. at the exchange of 2 | 0½d. ℔ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.—Bombay, 4th Feb. 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, post-paid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's, Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee, on or before the 5th instant.

Kirkee, Feb., 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

BILLS on London, on sale, in setts of £200 and upwards, 30 days' sight, at 2*s*. 1*d*.---In smaller sums at 2 | 0½d. per Rupee. Apply to *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 4th February, 1837.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a General Meeting of the shareholders of the BANK OF BOMBAY, held on Thursday, the 2d instant.

Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, R. N. in the Chair.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, and seconded by the Secretary.

That the following scheme, framed according to the rules provided in the Charters executed by the Government of this Presidency, and transmitted to the Hon'ble Court of Directors for confirmation, be adopted at the present and all future general meetings of the shareholders, and that the same be held to be applicable to the list of subscribers engrossed in the Charter in which Government is not a party, viz.

Five shares to give one vote.
Twenty do.....do. two votes.
Thirty do....do. three votes.
Forty do....do. four votes.
Fifty do....do. five votes.
Seventy five do. do. six votes.

Provided that any Proprietor entitled to vote as aforesaid, may, if not personally present at such meeting, give a proxy either general or special, to any other Proprietor to vote or act on his behalf on delivery of such proxy duly signed by such Proprietor or his or her attorney lawfully constituted, into the hands of the Chairman of the meeting by whom it shall be deposited in the hands of the Secretary to the Provisional Committee, to be recorded. Provided also, that no individual Proprietor nor any joint Proprietors holding a share or shares in joinder or partnership or acting in partnership or under a partnership name or description or otherwise in any joint capacity, shall be entitled to give any greater number of votes or such proxies as aforesaid than six votes in all.

The following Report was then read by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee:—

1.—In announcing to the subscribers what has been effected towards the institution of a Bank, the Provisional committee think it right to enter at some length into a detail of their proceedings.

2nd.—Owing to the short period which had to elapse between the date of their being appointed and the departure of the *Hugh Lindsay*, they were under the necessity of submitting to Goverament with the least possible delay, the draft of a Charter for the estaolishment of the Bank, and according to the terms of the Prospectus, one was framed, similar to that granted to the Bank of Bengal. As Government however, had not signified their pleasure with respect to the acceptance of the shares offered to them, it was also necessary to provide for the alternation of their determining to reject them.

3.—With this view therefore, two drafts were prepared and submitted to Government, in one of which, as in the case of the Bank of Bengal, provision was made for the Honorable Company to become shareholders and in the other, although such provision was omitted, a full right of inspection was reserved to Government in order that the utmost security might be afforded to the public in the management of the affairs of the institution. The Committee also thought it expedient in settling the Draft to make two additions, which appeared to them of considerable importance, as respected the business of the Bank, one of these related to the Establishment of Branch Banks, and the other to the extension of transactions in Bills.

4.—The Committee have great pleasure in stating that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, on the urgency of the case being suggested to him, lost no time in taking the subject into consideration: and as the Committee have every reason to believe, bestowed upon it that undivided attention which he is at all times so ready to devote to any measure at all likely to benefit the public.

5.—While the Drafts were before Government, the applications for shares, which had been almost daily made from the time of the first meeting, increased to nearly double the amount of the Capital at first proposed, and an opinion was expressed by many individuals of experience, that an increase of that amount might not only safely, but advantageously be made, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council also entertaining that opinion, deemed it expedient to require that the capital should be extended to 50 lakhs, as in the charter of the Bank of Bengal; considering it advisable that a limitation should be made with respect to the amount of stock to be held by the shareholders, decided that no individual or firm should hold more than 75 shares. We at the same time objected to the clause inserted by the committee, enabling the directors to establish Branch Banks, and also imposed a restriction as to the amount to be employed at any one time in transactions relative to Bills.

6.—The Committee being unable, from want of time, to submit, as they would have otherwise wished, points of such importance to a general meeting of those who had already been admitted as shareholders, and considering that Government had an undoubted right to impose such terms as they should think advisable, and being at the same time unanimously of opinion that their concurrence would be most advantageous for all concerned, signified their approval of the proposed alteration of the draft.

7. To prevent, as far as possible, the delay which might be occasioned, should the Hon'ble the Court of Directors refuse to take the shares offered to Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council very kindly allowed both drafts to be engrossed, and executed, on an understanding that the one which should be rejected by the Hon'ble Court should be destroyed, and they were accordingly both prepared and transmitted by the *Hugh Lindsay*.

8. In doing this, however, it was requisite to frame a list of the shareholders to annex to each deed; and as the number of applications, notwithstanding the increase of the capital and limitation of shares, was still greater than could be supplied to their full amount, the Committee conceived that the most equitable mode would be, to divide the available capital amongst the applicants in certain rateable proportions, which will be found to accord with the provisions of the charter in certain cases of increase of capital; and the whole surplus has been distributed accordingly.

In making this communication the committee have to regret, that owing to the emergency of the moment requiring immediate decision, the applications of a few individuals, since preferred, must necessarily be declined; and the committee would add, that in endeavouring to remedy this unforeseen difficulty, they were met by objections which were found to be insurmountable.

9. The Committee now beg to submit to the meeting copies of the Charters sanctioned by Government, which include lists of the shareholders; in the event however, of any clerical errors being found to exist, they will be corrected when the Charter shall have come in force on the respective shares being registered.

10. The Committee have to inform the subscribers that Mr. Ashburner, in pursuance of his appointment by the last General Meeting, proceeded to England in the *Hugh Lindsay* as their agent, carrying with him the necessary instructions to enable him to obtain with dispatch, the important objects in view; and they have no doubt that his agency will be attended with beneficial results.

11. In compliance with a Resolution passed at the last meeting, the gentlemen named therein have been addressed by their Chairman; who also, at the request of the Committee, solicited the support of the late Governors, Lord Clare and Mr. Elphinstone, who are known to take an interest in the welfare of this Presidency.

12. The Committee beg to intimate that a remittance of £ 5,000, sanctioned by the last meeting, has been made to Messrs. Coutts and Company, to be held at the disposal of the London Committee, and the Committee have likewise appropriated the sum of Rupees 7000, to meet the personal expenses of Mr. Ashburner, which disbursements will appear in the account of the Treasurers now produced.

13. Adverting to the payment by the original subscribers of 3 per cent. on their stock, it is deemed reasonable that a call be made on those subsequently admitted, for a deposit of the same proportionate amount; and a resolution to this effect will be submitted for the approval of the meeting. The Committee have also to state, that those subscribers whose shares have been reduced under the provisions of the Charter, will receive back their surplus payments, so as to reduce their deposits to 3 per cent. on their present amount of stock; and the Committee would take this occasion to intimate, that in the event of any of the shareholders being desirous to reduce the amount of their shares, arrangements will be made accordingly, on application to the secretary to that effect.

14.—The Committee do not propose the election of Directors and officers of the Bank, apprehending that their appointment would not be valid at the present moment, in consequence of the Charter granted not being effectual according to Law, till it shall have received the confirmation of the Court of Directors; and for the same reason, it is presumed, that no alterations or transfers of stock can be now completed: in the meantime, and until office-bearers be legally appointed, the Provisional Committee will continue to watch over the interests of the subscribers.

D. GREENHILL,—*Chairman.*

At the conclusion of the Report, the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by A. LeMessurier, Esq. seconded by Major Moore,

That the proceedings of the Provisional Committee, communicated in their Report now read, be approved. Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, —and seconded by the Secretary.

That a call be made on those shareholders who have not yet paid a deposit, for a payment of 3 per cent. on their respective shares, on or before the 1st of March next, under penalty of forfeiture of the shares on which such deposit shall not be paid. Carried.

Moved by W. Turner, Esq. seconded by W. Sim, Esq.

That the call for deposits under the preceding resolution, be held to be applicable to the list of shareholders engrossed in the Charter in which the Government is not a party. Carried.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, seconded by Capt. Wilson.

That any shares which may be resigned or forfeited, be placed at the disposal of the Provisional Committee: and in the event of the charter in which Government is a party being granted, those shares which have been reduced below five, be made up to that amount; the balance, after correcting errors, being for distribution amongst those whose applications have been registered between the 17th January and 1st February. Carried.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, seconded by. A. LeMessurier, Esq.

That the investment of all money, the property of subscribers, be made in the name of Mr. J. Skinner, on his executing a declaration of Trust as to the purposes for which he holds it. Carried.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, seconded by Col. James.

That Rupees 5,000 be placed in the hands of the Treasurers, to be held at the disposal of the Provisional Committee for defraying contingent expences. Carried.

Moved by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, seconded by Col. Griffith.

That written intimation be given to each shareholder, of the amount of his shares, and that correct copies of the Charters, with the lists of the subscribers and of the resolutions of the general meetings, be deposited in a convenient place (of which notice is to be given in the newspapers) for the inspection of the subscribers. Carried.

Moved by the Chairman of the Committee, seconded by the Secretary.

That the report of the Committee, together with the resolutions passed at this meeting, be published in the newspapers for general information. Carried.

Moved by Capt. Newport, seconded by Col. Griffith.

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Sir Charles Malcolm for his able conduct in the chair. Carried.

C. MALCOLM,—*Chairman.*

Bombay, 2d. Feb. 1837.

PROJECTED JOINT STOCK BANK OF BOMBAY.—On the conclusion of the business before the shareholders to the Chartered Bank, at the meeting on the 2nd instant, the parties then present, immediately formed themselves into another meeting, according to the notice published in the papers.

Mr. Skinner, being called upon to take the chair, then read a resolution, passed after the meeting of the shareholders to the Chartered Bank on the 16th ultimo. to support a Joint-Stock Bank, in the event of the Charter granted by this Government not being confirmed by the home authorities, and to avail of Mr. Ashburner's residence in England, authorizing him to bring out the necessary establishment. Subscriptions to the Joint Stock Bank to be first restricted to subscribers to the Chartered Bank in the proportion of their respective shares, and to parties who had applied for shares in it, but that no one party or firm, be allowed to subscribe for more than 50 shares. —Subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank to bind themselves for the expense of the establishment from England rateably, to the amount of the shares subscribed for. The following prospectus and resolutions were then read and adopted.

Foreseeing a probability of the opening Bombay affords for a Bank being availed of by others, before the result is known of the application to the home authorities for the confirmation of the Chartered Bank, it is deemed necessary for the protection of the mercantile and general interests of Bombay to prevent this, and to have a Bank established under the control and direction of parties resident at Bombay.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Shareholders of the proposed Chartered Bank, the following Prospectus for the Joint Stock Bank then agreed upon, has been since drawn up, to be submitted to this meeting, with the view also of the Scheme being immediately acted upon, should the Bank of Bengal or any other Bank, determine on sending a Branch or Agent here.

In this Prospectus it will be seen in what way it is proposed to restrict the liability of Subscribers, and that all may fully understand how this is to be effected, and public confidence to be secured, the clauses proposed to be inserted in the Deed of Settlement for this purpose, are affixed to the Prospectus.

It may be remarked that the directors, when elected, could be enabled at once to commence business, a sufficient supply of Bank Notes and Plates, engraved in England, being immediately procurable.

In the event of being obliged by the circumstances now stated, to commence business before learning the result of the application to the authorities in England for a Chartered Bank, it has been determined on, should the Charter applied for be obtained, the business of the Joint Stock Bank shall merge into, and be transferred to the Chartered Bank.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
JOINT STOCK BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL 50 LAKHS.

In 5,000 Shares of 1,000 Rupees each—Deposit.

DIRECTORS.

TRUSTEES.

The above company to be formed for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue and deposit, and for banking business in all its branches, in Bombay.

The Capital to be paid up by instalments, to be called for (with due notice) as the Directors shall find it expedient.

The liability of shareholders to be effectually limited by a clause being inserted in the Deed of Settlement to the effect, that in the event of one-fourth (1 | 4th) of the paid up capital being lost, the company shall be immediately dissolved. (Vide the affixed proposed clause.)

A Fund to be created and called the "Reserved Surplus Fund," to be resorted to, for any unforeseen emergency. (Vide the affixed proposed clause.)

The Deed of Settlement will prohibit the Directors from investing the funds of the Bank, in land or other fixed property, and provide for the effective management of the business.

The utmost publicity to be given to the affairs of the Bank by half yearly publications of the same, with its liabilities and assets.

No shareholder is to be permitted to hold more than fifty (50) shares.

The qualification of Directors, requires them to hold in their own right twenty (20) shares, and to be residents of Bombay.

Shareholders will be entitled to vote according to the number of shares held by them respectively, in the following proportions, viz.

5 Shares and under 10, one vote
10.....".....20, two.."
20.....".....30, three "
40.....to.....50, five "

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

PROPOSED CLAUSE FOR RESERVED SURPLUS FUND.

That no dividend of profits of this company shall be made for the first year, ending on the —— day of —— one thousand eight hundred and thirty ——unless the directors shall, in their discretion, deem it expedient; but the net profits, after defraying the expences of establishing this company, shall be retained, and form part of a fund, to be called THE RESERVED SURPLUS FUND; and in each succeeding year, during the continuance of this company, the net profits which shall arise and accrue to the company shall, after setting apart such proportion, not exceeding one-fourth part of the said net profits, as the Directors for the time being shall think requisite (for forming and maintaining the said surplus fund) be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to their respective shares. But no such proportion of the said net profits shall be set apart for the purpose aforesaid, if by reason thereof, the dividend to be made for the current year would be reduced to less than four rupees per centum per annum, on the then paid up capital of the company; and the surplus fund for the time being shall be carried to a separate account in the books of the company and be invested in government paper; and the said fund is hereby declared to be, as well a reserved fund of capital to meet any unforeseen emergencies, losses, or extraordinary demands upon the company, as also a reserved fund of profits, for the purpose of supplying from time to time any deficiency which, from unforeseen circumstances, may arise in the profits of any year, and of preventing, as far as may be, a fluctuation in the amount of the dividends of successive years; and the said surplus fund shall and may be applied for the several purposes aforesaid, by the directors, in their absolute discretion. And the said fund shall, on the dissolution of the company, belong to and be divided amongst the persons then entitled to the capital, in the same shares as they shall be entitled to such capital.

PROPOSED CLAUSE FOR LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

That if ever the losses of the company shall have absorbed not only the whole of the fund called RESERVED SURPLUS FUND, but also one-fourth part of the paid up capital of the company, the board of directors for the time being shall, within twenty days, or so soon after such losses being incurred as the said board possibly can, and they are hereby required to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, in manner as hereinbefore mentioned, and lay a statement of the effairs of the company before such meeting, when it shall be lawful for *any three* or more of the shareholders at such meeting, to require the dissolution of the company, and the same shall be accordingly dissolved, and the affair thereof wound up in manner hereinafter mentioned, unless two-thirds in number and value of the shareholders, qualified to vote as aforesaid, then and there present, shall be desirous of continuing and carrying on the company, which they shall be at liberty to do, upon purchasing the share or shares of the party or parties so desirous of withdrawing from the company, at the then estimated bona-fide value thereof (such value being determined by arbitration as aforesaid, if any difference exist respecting the same) and also upon indemnifying such retiring shareholders from the debts and engagements of the company, and releasing them from the covenants, clauses, and agreements contained in these presents, or in any subsisting deed or deeds of settlements of the company, provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to release such retiring shareholder or shareholders from bearing and paying his, her, or their, respective proportion of the losses of the company up to the day of such extraordinary general meeting.

1st. Proposed by Mr. Brownrigg, seconded by Captain Swanson, and carried unanimously.

That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to prevent the establishment in Bombay of any Bank, Branch Bank, or Agency of a Bank, the chief proprietary right in which is not vested in parties resident in the Bombay presidency, and which is not under the entire control and direction of parties resident in Bombay.

2d. Proposed by Mr. Turner, seconded by Col. Wood, and carried unanimously.

That in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the prospectus, with the preamble now read, be approved and adopted.

3d. Proposed by Lieut. Ayrton, seconded by Jaggonath Sunkersett, Esq. and carried unanimously.

That a committee be appointed of 13 gentlemen; 5 to be —a quorum, to watch over the interests of the shareholders, to prepare a deed of settlement, and to call a general meeting for determining on immediately commencing business, whenever the circumstances stated in the preamble of the prospectus shall require this.

That the report published in the English papers of 17th August, from the Secret Committee in London, appointed by Parliament, to enquire into the operation of the act permitting Joint Stock Banks, appears to contain suggestions of the greatest importance to the stability and good management of Joint Stock Banks.

4th. Proposed by Lieut. Col. Griffith, seconded by Col. Bagnold, and carried unanimously.

That the committee be enjoined carefully to consider this report and any similar, and to adopt such provisions therein recommended, as are practicable and useful.

5th. Proposed by Mr Sonnenkalb, seconded by Captain Pringle, and carried unanimously.

That the same gentlemen forming the provisional committee of the Chartered Bank, be requested to act as the committee of the Joint Stock Bank, with power to supply any vacancies, subject to the confirmation of the first general meeting after such election by them.

6th. Proposed by Mr. C. Skinner, seconded by Captain Bonamy, and carried unanimously.

That should any party have subscribed to the Joint Stock Bank for a greater amount of shares than he is entitled to in the Chartered Bank, in which the Government do not hold shares, that the committee be empowered to reduce the same to the number of shares he or they hold in the said Chartered Bank.

7th. Proposed by Lieut. Col Wood, seconded by Mr. Turner, and carried unanimously.

That subscribers to the Chartered Bank, and the unsuccessful applicants, to the 1st February, for shares in the same, who may have applied for shares in the Joint Stock Bank previous to the 1st March, shall have the privilege of receiving a rateable proportion of the surplus which will arise in the Joint Stock Company, on the rejection of the Charter by the Hon'ble Company, in preference to those not having subscribed or applied as above; and that, should the applications exceed the 50 lacks, the committee shall regulate their distribution.

8th. Proposed by Mr. Greenhill, seconded by Dr. Ward, and carried unanimously.

That the committee be empowered to appoint their own Secretary; provisionally,

9th. Proposed by Captain Wilson, seconded by Mr. Richmond, and carried unanimously.

That the prospectus of the Joint Stock Bank, and the resolutions of this meeting, be published in the newspapers.

10th. Proposed by Mr. Richmond, seconded by Mr. Greenhill, and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Skinner, for his able conduct in the chair.

JOHN SKINNER,—*Chairman.*

Bombay, 2nd February, 1837.

N. B.—Applications for shares in the Joint Stock Bank, will be received and registered at the office of Messrs. Skinner and Co. until further notice.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January, 1837.

No. 11.—The following appointments are made:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. Reynolds to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Burrows appointed assistant in the Thuggee Department in Western Malwa and Guzerat.—Date of appointment, 16th December 1836.

Lieutenant C. Birdwood of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur, according to the provisions of the G. G. O. 8th August 1834, vice Brown appointed 2nd in Command of the Bheel Corps.—Date of appointment, 22nd December, 1836.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January, 1837.

No. 47.—Brevet Captain R. J. Crozier of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to command the Invalids of the Honorable Company's service proceeding to Eurode by the Ship Triumph.

Bombay Castle, 25th January, 1837.

No. 43.—Captain W. Rollings of the 2nd or Gr. Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th January, 1837.

No. 49.—The following alterations and promotions are made:— 1st *Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant W. F. Curtis, to take rank, vice Fitzroy retired.—Date of Rank, 10th October, 1834.

Lieutenant B. H. Combe to take rank, vice Poole promoted.—Do. 5th Decr. 1834.

Promotion.

Cornet H. Spottiswoode to be Lieutenant, vice Vardon deceased.—Do. 31st July, 1836.

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of Rank.

Surgeon John McLennan to take rank, vice Dalgairns removed from the List of the Army.—Do. 5th Nov. 1833.

Surgeon John Patch to take rank, vice Shaw deceased.—29th Decr. 1833.

Surgeon Charles Scott (deceased) to take rank, vice Maxwell retired.—Do. 12th Feby. 1834.

Surgeon William Erskine to take rank, vice Craw retired.—Do. 16th Feby. 1834.

Surgeon A. Graham, to take rank on the Augmentation.—Do. 26th May 1834.

Surgeon James Burnes, M. D. to take rank on the Augmentation —Do. 26th May 1834.

Surgeon Andrew Mackell to take rank, vice Fortnom retired.—Do. 16th Septr. 1834.

Surgeon John Howison, to take rank, vice Wallace retired.—Do. 4th January 1835.

Surgeon John McMorris, to take rank, vice Trash retired.—Do. 15th Jany. 1835.

Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, to take rank. vice Scoular deceased.—Do. 5th April 1835.

Surgeon Charles Ducat, to take rank, vice Kemball retired.—Do. 1st May 1835

Surgeon Henry Johnston, to take rank, vice Hewitt retired.—Do. 1st Septr. 1835.

Surgeon David Forbes, to take rank, vice Scott deceased.—Do. 13th Septr. 1835.

Surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D. to take rank, vice Cockerill deceased.—Do. 24th Decr. 1835.

Surgeon D. Stewart, M. D. to take rank, vice Brydon deceased.—Do 12th May 1836.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson to be Surgeon, vice McNeil, M. D. retired, 4th June 1836.

Bombay Castle, 27th January, 1837.

No. 50.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 23rd instant, 2nd Lieutenant Suart of the Engineers, has been appointed to act for Lieuteant Crawford, as assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks.

2nd. Lieutenant Hill of the Engineers, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Suart as assistant to the superintending Engineer at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1837.

No. 51.—Major H. C. Holland, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 52—Colonel B. Kennett, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 53.—The following appointments are made:—

Assistant surgeon J. F. Heddle, to be Vaccinator at the Presidency, vice surgeon Kays.

Assistant surgeon R. Brown, be storekeeper at the European General Hospital, vice assistant surgeon Heddle.

Assistant J. F. Heddle, to have medical charge of the Police at the presidency.

Assistant surgeon R. Brown, to have medical charge of the County Jail and House of Correction.

Assistant surgeon C. Morehead to have medical charge of the Byculla schools,

Surgeon Kays, will continue to perform his present duties until the arrival of assistant surgeon Brown at Bombay, from which time he is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 54.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 26th instant, the services of Lieutenant E. P. Lynch of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed with the British Detachment serving in Persia.

Bombay Castle, 30th January, 1837.

No. 55.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Major H. Holland, 1st Assistant Commissary General, under date the 5th of July last, is cancelled from the 29th ultimo, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 56.—Brigadier R. A. Willis, Commanding at Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed to Khandalla, for the benefit of his health.

No. 57.—The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Major W. Cavaye of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 14th May 1835 and extended on the 21st. May and 7th November last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of three months, on the same account.

No. 58.—The following native promotions are made:—

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Mahomed Tiar, to be Subedar. and Havildar Apnac Doudnac to be Jemedar, in succession to Gunnac Ruttonnac Pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January, 1837.

Jemadar Hussajee Abbajee, to be Subedar and Havildar, Major Sewdyal to be Jemadar, in succession to Govind Chowan pensioned.—Do. do. do.

No. 59.—Captain C. Hunter, resumed charge of the Pay Office, Southern Division of the Army, on the 17th instant.

No. 60.—Captain R. Payne, acting Assistant Commissary General, Northern Division of the Army, has leave of absence from the 1st February to the 31st of March next. to proceed to the presidency on private affairs, Captain Stuart, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry performing his duties during his absence, upon his responsibility.

No. 61.—Lieutenant W. C. Stather of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence for four months from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on private affairs.

No. 62.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Ensign H. B. Rose, to act as Interperter in Hindoostanee to the European Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Stiles on leave.

No. 63.—The following appoinments are made.

Lieutenant R. Farquhar, of 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Fort Adjutant at Suart, according to the provisions of the G. G. O. 8th August 1834, vice Hughes proceeded to Europe. Date of appointment, 14th January 1837.

Lieuteaant P. K. Skinner of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Interpreter to the Engineer Corps, vice Farquhar.

No. 64.—The undermentioned Officer, cadets of the season 18 1, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from dates specified opposite their names.

Lieutenant R. Farquhar of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.—13th January 1837.

Lieutenant T. Maughan, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry.—18th January 1837.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1837.

No. 7.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, para 1st, of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court Directors, No. 20, dated 14th September 1836.

We have permitted Lieutenant George Pilcher of the Indian Navy, to retire from the Company's Service, his retirement takes effect from the 16th August 1835.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1837.

No. 8.—Leutenant T. Clendon is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—LIEUT. COL., *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has received a report, from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the Oriental Languages, stating, that Mr. J. R. Morgan, who arrived in India on the 1st of December 1835, was examined on the 19th instant, and pronounced to have attained such proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, as qualifies him for official employment.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to permit Mr. W. Hart, of the civil service, to proceed to England on sick certificate, on an allowance of (£ 250) two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the Regulations of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st or December 1824.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Gregor Grant, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills on sick certificate, with leave for two months, and to appoint Mr. W. H. Harrison to act or Mr. Grant during his absence.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Mr. J. W. Haddow, to remain at the presidency until the next examination of junior civil servants.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN—*Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th January, 1837.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, first assistant to the collector in Candeish, is allowed an extension, from the 4th to the 26th instant, of the leave of absence granted on the 9th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 1st February. 1837.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave for a further period of one month, from the 21st ultimo to the 21st instant, under section VI of the absentee regulation to remain at the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, to be third assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, to be assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy, to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1837.

The leave granted to Mr. W. Courtney, second assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, under date the 26th December 1836, is extended on sick certificate for a further period of one month, in conformity with existing regulations.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1837.

Captain LeGrand Jacob assumed charge of his duties as 2nd assistant Political Agent in Katteewar, at Gogo, on the 11th November last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1837.

The Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, has been pleased to confirm the nomination of Lieut. J. Burrows, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, as an assistant in the Thuggee Department in Western Malwa and Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1837.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant register of the Suddur Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawuit, is allowed an extension of leave for sixteen days from the 2nd instant.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Assistant surgeon J. F. Heddle, to the medical charge of the Police at Bombay.

Assistant surgeon R. Brown, M. D. to the medical charge of the Country Jail and the House of Correction.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to notify, that the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have authorized the Civil Court at Rutnagherry to be closed for a period of six weeks, from the 26th instant, under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1834.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO MAJOR HEAD.

Chairman of the London East India Prov. Steam Commitee.

SIR.—By direction of the Bombay steam committee, I had the honor, on the 18th instant, to reply to your communication to their address on the 20th August, 1836. In that reply, I stated the unanimous and decided concurrence of this committee, in the plan submitted by you for establishing a steam communication between India and England, *via* the Red Sea.

The committee then hoped that this expression of their opinion would be echoed by all India; that local partialities and interests would not be permitted to interfere with the primary object of, at once, uniting England with India; but since the despatch of their letter, they have, with regret, seen, through the medium of the Bengal papers, the reply of the Calcutta steam committee to your communication. Had that letter been addressed to the community of India, this committee would be relieved from all anxiety lest its statements and reasoning might delay, even temporarily, what in India is so anxiously expected; but as they are intended for the people of England, distinctly removed from this country, and but imperfectly acquainted with its trade and wants, the committee admit the possibility of their misleading, and, of injuring the chance of a speedy, if not eventual, success, by distracting the attention of the British public, and diverting that of the London association from the prudence of commencing on a plan, which is supported by natural advantages of which no arguments can deprive it: assuring to nine-tenths of all India the benefits of a speedier intercourse with England than can be commanded by any other route: and offering, by its economy, a guarantee for its ultimate issue.

Under these circumstances, this committee think it necessary to advert, briefly, to a few of the statements set forth by the Calcutta steam committee. On the declaration in the 2nd. and 3rd. paras. of their letter, that they will consent to see all India deprived of the advantages of a steam communication rather than concur in any plan which does not centre in Calcutta, this committee will not venture to express an opinion; they will also refrain from adverting to the comments made on the arrangements intended by the London association to be adopted in the Mediterranean, as they feel assured that whatever defect experience may point out, can be safely, and with advantage, confided for adjustment to your superior local knowledge.

But it is observed by the Calcutta committee "—but you are probably not aware that it has been stated positively at Bombay, particularly by Captain Wilson, who for a long time commanded the *Hugh Lindsay*, while employed in the Red sea voyages, that, during four months, the strength of the monsoon operates, so as to prevent communication, at least to render it useless." This is a rather singular argument in support of Calcutta being the more eligible starting point: considering that a steamer starting from thence will have to steam, according to the committee's own data, an additional distance of 1896 miles, 600 of which, after doubling Point de Galle, against the monsoon in question. But the remark of Captain Wilson, though it may have been borne out by the state of steam navigation at the period when made, does not preclude the hope that the superior improvements of machinery, and of the construction of steam vessels, may justify, under the altered circumstances, the attempt to keep up a continuous and uninterrupted monthly communication, even during the monsoon.

The statement in the 11th para. of the Calcutta steam committee's letter, of the comparative value of the commerce of Calcutta and Bombay, and exhibiting that of the former to be upwards of double that of the latter, is peculiarly calculated to mislead; but on examination it only the more triumphantly confirms the claims of Bombay to be as great, by the vastly progressive and steady increase of its commerce, as by its position on the chart. The Calcutta committee have selected statements relating to a by-gone period, to show that the commerce of this port was less than half that of Calcutta; while the official statement, as per margin, will prove that in 1836 it actually exceeded it; and the steady but rapid ratio of its increase, with the extensive capabilities of its neighbouring districts, assisted by better internal communication, which is now under the encouraging consideration of its government, assures us, that the period is not remote, when its value will as far exceed that of Bengal as the Calcutta steam committee have endeavoured to show it to be inferior, at the period to which they adverted.

Gross exports value of in	Bombay Rs.	Calcutta. Rs.
33 | 34	6,28,74,533	4,08,59,867.
34 | 35	6,00,55,304	4,23,09,867.
35 | 36	7,97,37,301	5,73,87,757.
Gross value of Imports.	Bombay	Calcutta.
33 | 34	6,31,03,996	2,61,33,962.
34 | 35	6,41,44,349	2,79,83,911.
35 | 36	7,56,22,320	3,15 32,804.

In 1826, the Gross value of exports from Bombay was only 2,35,00,000. thus giving an increase in 10 years of about 340 per Cent.

In the 12th para. of the Calcutta committee's letter, the number of passengers and letters to, and from, Calcutta, respectively, are quoted also, with the view to prove the prominent importance of Calcutta over Bombay; but admitting the estimate to be correct, and that what is called the comprehensive scheme be established, is it likely that a single letter of importance will be transmitted even from the city of Calcutta itself, otherwise than by the Bombay route? which gives an absolute gain in receipt and dispatch of four days, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, likewise deduced from Calcutta data.

Steamer all the way from Suez to Calcutta....35 days.
From Suez to Bombay.....22 days.
The dawk between Bombay and Calcutta can easily be run in..... 9
— 31 "

Making a gain to Calcutta, by taking advantage of the Bombay route, of..... 4 days; but there is no doubt that the gain may be much greater.

The above indisputably demonstrates that the important correspondence of *all* India, and by far the greater part of its ordinary one, even admitting the comprehensive scheme to be in full and active operation, will be carried on through the Bombay route. The Calcutta committee likewise state,—"that landing passengers for all India at Bombay is worse than landing passengers for Great Britain on the Scilly Islands." The Bombay committee however, are willing to believe, that this assertion was incautiously made, in entire forgetfulness of the great number of passengers from all ports of India who, within the last year, left this port for the Red Sea—with the disadvantage of only the accommodation of an inferior description of sailing vessels. This, together with the demonstration of feeling lately made by some of the upper provinces in favor of the Bombay route, shows that the Calcutta committee represent either a small and exclusive constituency, or, but a fractional part of a large one.

The Bombay committee, nevertheless, hope, that eventually, running a steamer between Calcutta and Suez will, by its mutual and reciprocal advantages, secure the extension of steam navigation to all the different ports in the east; but they are deeply impressed with the conviction that policy recommends it should, in its infancy, be undertaken only on the scale which promises the greatest extension of benefit for the smallest cost; and which, by success in its earlier operations, will best ensure its becoming regular, permanent, and comprehensive.

I have, &c.,
S. FRASER,—*Acting Secretary.*

Bombay, 25th Jan., 1837

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Minutes of a Committee appointed to report to the Council on the Practicability and Expendiency of carrying into effect the Recommendation of the Committee of Correspondence for the Formation of a Committee of Trade and Agriculture.

Present: the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Richard Clarke, Esq.; Captain Harkness.

The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, and John Forbes Royle, Esq., attended the Committee agreeably to invitation.

The Committee having considered the suggestions recently submitted to the Council by the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, on the part of the Right Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Royle, as detailed in the papers * read at the General Meeting of the Society, held on the 19th ult., have unanimously agreed to report as follows:—

Your Committee believe it to be almost unnecessary for them to express their entire concurrence in the persuasion, that the successful prosecution of the objects specified in the papers above mentioned would be attended with many and great national advantages, by whatever agency that end might be accomplished. But they deem it their duty further to submit their opinion, that in no way can those objects be pursued with so much prospect of benefit, as through the instrumentality of the Royal Asiatic Society. By it, they trust, the necessary combination of scientific knowledge with practical skill and local experience, would be abundantly secured; that the information accumulated would be gathered into a common store, and freely communicated to all that have an interest in its use, as a common good, to be cultivated by each for his own and the general advantage, according to his opportunities, skill, and enterprise, without any partial favor or jealous exclusion. By it the interests of India and of England, which, properly understood, are identical, would be uniformly regarded in their due connexion; the talent and the knowledge of our fellow-subjects in India, of whatever race or persuasion, would be enabled to take their just position, in spite of the disadvantages of distance and difference of language; the inconveniences inseparable from the circumstances of the two countries, would be in a great measure counteracted through the influence of personal attachments; the ties of personal affection and long-established intercourse would be renewed, and extended; by it those countless, minute particulars, which constitute an essential part of the knowledge of a country and the ignorance of which so distinctly characterises, and so seriously embarrasses, the researches of a stranger, would be readily supplied; and lastly, innumerable channels of information might at once be opened, of which others would have painfully to seek the sources by a tedious research. While thus persuaded of the superior advantages that belong to the Royal Asiatic Society, as the instrument of accomplishing the proposed task, your Committee are equally convinced (the very nature of the undertaking affords sufficient grounds for the opinion), that, for its successful accomplishment it is exceedingly desirable, if not indispensably necessary, that some new arrangement should be adopted similar to that which has been suggested.† The matters proposed for inquiry fall, indeed, your Committee conceive, clearly within the scope of investigation embraced by the general scheme of the Society. But, for

* See accompanying Proceedings.
† Ditto, ditto.

their full development, and especially for their beneficial application to practical purposes, a division of labour and a distinct course of proceeding and correspondence appear to be essential. With this view, it appears to your Committee that the simplest and most effectual plan will be to establish a separate section of the Society, under the designation of the Commercial and Agricultural Section, conducted by the Council, as the affairs of the Society are now conducted, and open to all the Members of the Society; but holding separate meetings, and with a separate record of its proceedings. This implies the necessity of employing some additional establishment. Your Committee would hope, that the Society might obtain gratuitously the services of some gentleman, willing, in the character of Joint-Secretary, to superintend, or aid their Secretary in superintending the proceedings snd correspondence of the new section. But it will be indispensably necessary, that a duly qualified person should be engaged on an adequate salary as Assistant-Secretary, or Head Clerk; and to meet this, and the other expenses of the Section, your Committee are of opinion, that, on the lowest estimate, provision must immediately be made for a charge of not less than 200*l.* per annum—and this without reference to the necessity which must soon arise of providing additional accommodation for the reception of the articles to be added to our Museum. Your Committee regret to state, that the present condition of the funds of the Society is such as to afford no surplus for this purpose. On the contrary, some aid to our resources is urgently needed to enable the Society adequately to provide for its present wants; and although it may be hoped, that his Majesty's ministers will recognise the peculiar claims of the Society to the favour of government, more especially when it proposes to extend its labours into a new and extensive field, fruitful, we confidently trust, of much national benefit; yet your Committee does not feel itself at liberty to rely on any such contingency against the pressure of an immediate and certain expense. Your Committee has reason to think, that some accession to the number of your Members, and consequently some addition to your funds, might be expected to follow a resolution to prosecute the researches and experiments in question, by a new Committee or Section. Already, they understand, the matter has excited considerable interest,—an interest which could not fail to increase as the subject becomes better understood, and as the practical benefits of the scheme were gradually developed here, and in India. But on this head, too, your Committee cannot venture to recommend that the Society should anticipate the result by any new pecuniary engagement. It remains only that an appeal should be made to the liberality of the Members of the Society; and your Committee accordingly beg leave to propose, "That, it being necessary to raise the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, to enable the proposed Committee of Commerce and Agriculture to commence operations until permanent assistance is obtained from government, gentlemen who feel disposed to contribute to this Fund, will be pleased to subscribe their names and contributions." Should this resource fail, deeply as your Committee must lament that the Society should be compelled to leave to others the honourable and beneficent enterprise, to which they have been urged by such powerful considerations, they must yet be under the painful necessity of recommending, that the prosecution of the scheme be at least postponed. Your Committee trust that it does not exceed the limit of its duty, in suggesting that this occasion may be taken of urging upon his Majesty's government, and the Hon. the Court of Directors, the claims of the Royal Asiatic Society to some support from the public purse. If the Society be justified in offering itself as an useful instrument to encourage and improve the arts, sciences, and literature of British India, analogies will not be wanting to justify its expecting some contribution from the public revenues, to the funds necessary to the effectual prosecution of those objects;—and the Society may advance, in favour of its pretensions, many peculiar considerations derived from the position of its Members, and from the moral, political, and economical circumstances of the people for whose benefit their labours are mainly designed.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TIGER.

Extract of a letter from Major Stirling, 17th Regt. B. N. I.

I sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th of July last, for Bombay, in the ship "*Tiger*," of Liverpool. She was wrecked on the desert island of Astova, on the 12th of August, where we remained for sixty-four days, when we were relieved from our distressing situation by the "*Emma*," whaler, of London, Captain Goodman, who brought us to this place.

I am happy to be able to report, that although we ran on the rocks at 1 o'clock A. M. of a pitch dark night, when it was raining and blowing hard, ignorant of our true position, within two hundred miles; and the ship going nine knots an hour, no lives were lost; and that all the passengers and crew landed about 11 o'clock in the forenoon without any accident, We found some turtle and fish, and sea birds on the island, and by digging eight feet in the sand, we obtained plenty of fresh water.

We also saved abundance of salt provisions, and biscuit from the wreck.

On the 6th of August, we made St. Mary's Isle, on the east side of Madagascar: on the 10th, the Captain Seawright threw himself overboard in a fit of insanity, and was drowned, and on the 12th, notwithstanding our recent sight of the land, we were wrecked on Astova, when the officers of the ship believed we had struck on Juan de Nova, an error which we laboured under, till the arrival of the *Emma*.

On the 15th of September, our long-boat having been lengthened, decked, and well provisioned for 12 days, we set sail for Mahi, having on board Thomas Spiers, the chief mate, Pinkin, the 3d, with the carpenter, and nine seamen, while the passengers and less able-bodied seamen, in all 13 persons, remained on the Island in expectation that they would bring us a vessel to take us away; but though we did not quit Astova till the 18th of October, they did not make their appearance, and I am sorry to add, that they have not arrived here, though 54 days have elapsed since their departure from Astova, nor have they been heard of. We are, therefore, afraid that they must have perished at sea, or been carried by the strong currents of these latitudes far to the westward, so as to induce them, in their extremity, to run for the coast of Africa. Most of the islands in these seas have recently been visited by vessels of this place, and a schooner is about to sail for the wreck to save some of the valuable cargo, and which has engaged to touch at the desert islands between this and Astova. The nautical men here, however, are of opinion that our long-boat has been obliged to run for the coast of Africa.

The arrival of the *Emma* was quite accidental; she being in the neighbourhood, approached the island for the purpose of turtling and fishing. Our wreck and signals were soon perceived, and they lost no time in coming to our assistance. I cannot sufficiently praise the humane and generous conduct of Captain Goodman, his officers and crew, who not only brought us away, but also all the private property we had saved, though the labour was immense, for our residence was on the S. E side of the Island, and his ship on the N. W. so that every thing had to be carried through a lagoon of deep water, mud, and sharp rock upwards of two miles in length, besides about a mile of slippery, stoney, and thorny ground.

The passengers of the *Tiger*, besides myself, were,—Mrs. Stirling and her maid servant, assistant surgeon Deacon, and his servant Jeeva, a native of India who went to the Cape with Captain Harris, and Ismail, a native, who went to England with Captain Swanson's children. We purpose sailing for Cochin in a small vessel expected to leave this place on the 10th proximo, so that we may perhaps reach Bombay in January.

I send this by a pinnace going to the Mauritius.

Mahe, 7th Nov. 1836.

DEESA RACES

1st day, Tuesday, 10th January, 1837.

1ST RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each, with Rs. 400 from the fund, for all Arab Horses; heats 2 miles; carrying, 8st, 4lbs.

Mr. Mortimer's.....G. A. H...Hastings.....1 1
Mr. Reeves's.....G. A. H...Turtle.....2 2

1st heat 4, 14.—2d do. 4, 18.

1ST HEAT.—Turtle went off at score, and kept the lead for a mile and a half, when Hastings closed. A pretty race home; both horses felt the whip; Hastings winning by a length.

2D HEAT.—Turtle again took the lead, but could not keep it long from his more powerful antagonist, who won the heat by some lengths.

2D RACE.—Match between Mr. Revenscroft's G.H. Champanzee and Mr. Forbes's G. H. Marmion. ¾ of a mile across country, with 3 leaps and a ditch at the end. Weight 11st. Was won by the former by a neck.

2d day, Friday, 13th January, 1837.

1ST RACE.—The 2d. Maiden of Rs. 100 each, with Rs. 300 from the Fund, for Arabs that have never won purse, plate &c. Heats 1¼ mile; carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Wakefield's.....C. A. H...Grenade....1 1.
Mr. Mortimer's..... B. A. H...Mercury....2 Dr.

Time.—3 20.

Grenade won easily, hard held. After passing the winning post, he bolted, and fell over the ropes. His rider was not much hurt, and being weight, the heat was adjudged to him.

2D HEAT.—Mercury drawn, and Grenade walked over

2D RACE.—Match between Captain Valiant's G. H. Hoffman and Mr Neill's B. H. Bob-acres; for Rs. 500 H. Ft. ½ mile heats. 11 stone.

The Confectioner was decidedly the favorite, altho' some "would-be-knowing ones" backed Bobby. The former won both heats well, in 1 2, and 1 3.

3d Day, Tuesday 17th.

1ST RACE.—The Spear's stakes, of Rs. 200 from the Fund, and Rs. 50 entrance, for horses that have taken one contested spear since 2d April, 1836. Round the course, 11 stone Gentlemen riders

Mr. Reeves'....G. H.....Turtle....1
Mr. Brown's....G. H.....Shakes....2
Mr. Malet's....G. H.....May-day..3

Time.—3 24.

Shakes took the lead, making strong running, and soon gained nearly a distance of Turtle, May-day well in the rear. "It is the pace which kills"—which Shakes soon found to his cost, for Turtle ran up to him in the last ½ mile, and won easy. May-day, altho' an awkward customer, (with his owner on his back) after a Hog, disdained this tame work, and would have nothing to do with it.

2D RACE.—The Poney Plate of Rs. 100 from the fund, and 2 G. M. entrance: heats 1 mile: catch weights.

Dr. A Arnott's.....Blk. Gaston De Blondeville.... 1 1
Mr. Hadley's.....Bay. Horace..... 3 2
Mr. Wakefield's .....Bay. Sphinx..... 2 3

Sphinx at any odds against the field. The little ones were so eager for the fray, that they went off without the word. The black pulled up, but the other two ran the distance, Sphinx coming in first. This little breathing was in favor of Gaston, who won both heats by a length or two.

3D RACE.—Match for Rs. 500 P. P. between Mr. Hadley's chesnut H. and Mr. G. White's bay; round the course: owners up. Was won by the former, by two lengths.

4th Day, Friday, 20th Jan. 1837.

1ST RACE.—The forced Handicap of Rs. 300 from the fund, and 100 Rs. each. ½ forfeit for all winners. Heats round the course.

Mr. Reeves'.....G. A. H. Turtle.....8 12..1 1.
Mr. Mortimer's..G. A. H. Hastings....9 5..2 2.
Mr. Wakefield's..C. A. H. Grenade.....8 12..Distanced

Hastings, though carrying extra, was the favorite, although each had their backers. Grenade took the lead, when, after going ½ a mile. he preferred quitting the course and took his rider across the country. The other two came well together, Turtle winning by about a length in 3″ 20.

Hastings found the weight too much, and Turtle won easy.

2D RACE.—The Harmonic Handicap, of Rs. 200 from the Fund, and 3 G. M. entrance. Heats 1 mile. Gent. riders.

Mr. Brown's.....G. H. Shakes....12st 2 1 0 } A dead
Mr. Ravenscroft's.B. H. Infidel....10st. 1 2 0 } heat.

1st Heat. Shakes went off at his usual rate, closely followed by Infidel; the latter winning by a head.

2d. Infidel knowing his opponent's humour, allowed him to go, and ran to save his distance.

3d. Shakes led off as usual, and appeared to be winning, but Infidel tasting the whip, his rider contrived to make a dead heat of it.

The horses and riders having had enough, the stakes were divided.

3D RACE.—The Galloway Purse of Rs. 100 from the Fund, and 2 G. M. entrance; heats 1 mile; carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Malet's....B. Popjoy.....1 1
Mr. Brown's...C. Tumbril.....2 2

Popjoy won both heats pretty easily.

The Native Purse of Rs. 50 from the Fund, with 50 added by Captain Prescott P. A. brought about twenty to the post. The Parsee-man's Dun Mare, ridden by Cowasjee Ghurrywalla, had been wound up to go the distance and came in first, receiving the 1st prize of Rs. 65. The second prize of Rs. 35, was gained by Sheik ally Cawn's black horse, from Palhampoor.

The Donkey sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each, with Rs. 30 added from the Fund, brought eight to the post.

"Tag-rag and Bob-tail"	1	2	1
Chrononhotonthologos	5	1	2
Sand-bags	4	6	3
Eclipse	8	5	4
Sweep, late Soot-bags	Distanced.		
Aldiborontiphoscophonio	Do.		

This was the most amusing race of the meeeting. Crowds of the native community were present to witness it. They started amidst shouts from all quarters. Tag rag, &c. was recognized as an old acquaintance, being usually ridden by naughty people who are about to leave camp and ride facing the tail. Chronon &c. was the favorite, having been trained for upwards of 3 months. In the 2d heat his owner seized him by the tail and contrived to guide him in first.

Thus ended the Deesa meeting of 1837.

DEESA RACES FOR 1838.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 from the fund, and Rs. 300 each subscriber, for Arabs that have never started for plate, &c. 2 miles, 8″ 7. P. P. To be closed 1st Oct 1837.

Two names down.

2d. Maiden of Rs. 300 from the fund, with 150 each subscriber, for Arabs that have never won. Heats 1½ mile Wt. for age. Byculla standard. P. P. To be closed 1st Nov. 1837.

One name down.

A Purse of Rs. 500 for the fund, with Rs. 150 entrance, for all Arabs. 2½ miles, carrying 8″ 5.

W. BRETT.—*Secretar.*

Deesa, 23d January, 1837.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Triumph	Messrs. Remington & Co.	5th Feb.	London	Cape & Ceylon.
Moffatt	Do McVicar Burn & Co.	Do do	Do.	
William	Fergusson Turner & Co.	15th Do.	Liverpool.	
John Campbell	Do Skinner & Co.	20th Do.	Clyde	
Aliquis	Do Duncan Gibb & Co.	25th Do.	Liverpool.	St. Helena.
Upton Castle	Do. D. & M. Pestonjee.	26th Do.	London	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.		Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	125¾		125½
First five per cent Loan			107
No. 320, a 1st class	107 ¼		
Second five per cent Loan	108	@	111
Third five per cent Loan	110 ½		110
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	106¾		106½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¾		100
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 1 12		2 1 ½
Canton Bills			
Spanish dollars per 100	222½		222
Sovereigns, each	10½		10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.—28TH JANUARY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	9 22	10 22
Sunday	10 51	11 18
Monday	11 42	0 6
Tuesday	0 30	0 53
Wednesday	1 14	1 35
Thursday	1 56	2 16
Friday	2 34	2 52

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Boyd, 2d Grenadier Regt. from Sholapoor.
Assist Surg. Thatcher, from Nassick.
Major H. Holland, 16th Regt. N. I., from the Cape of Good Hope.
Ensign Gibbard, do. do., from Panwell.
Surg. W. Carstairs, 5th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
Lieut. Dennis, 5th Regt. N. I. from do.
Assist. Surg. A. Leith, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Ensign J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Cruickshank, 5th Rt N. I. to Poona.
Ensign Adams, ditto, to do.
Lieut. Col. Whitehill, N. Vetn. Batt. to Europe.
Lieut. P. Skinner, P. A. H. to Seroor.
2d Lieut. W. Suart, Engineers, to Salsette.
Capt. Rollings, 2d Gr. Rt. to England.
Capt. E. Hallum, 10th Regt to do.
Lieut. & Adjt. C. Owen, 1st Lt. Cav. to Rajcote.
Ensign Gibbard, 16th Rt. N. I. to Panwell.
Ensign & Adjt. Hogg, N. V. Battn. to Dapoolee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 28th January, the Lady of Bt. Captain John Skardon Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Byculla, on the 2d February, Assistant Surgeon A. Weatherhead, M. D. Bombay medical establishment, to Jane Sarah, eldest daughter of John Johnstone, Esq of Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland.

DEATH.

EUROPE.—At sea, on board the *Buckinghamshire*, on the passage from India, Lieut. Colonel C. Garraway, of the 14th Regt. Bombay N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

January 30th. Le Oube, French Corvett, Capt. Perry, from Sea.

February 2d. His Majesty's Sloop Rose, William Barrow, commander, from Cochin, 20th. January. Touched at Mangalore.

—Do. Ship John Marsh, J. Clucas, Master, from Llanelly, 6th. July, 1836. Touched at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Cochin.

Passengers.—Assist. Surg. Leith, from the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

January 30th.—Grab Brig Mahamoody, Tyab Ally Shaik Adam, Naiqueda h, to Surat.

February 2d.—Ship Carnatic, John Brodie, Master, to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Whitehill, Mrs Holland, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Ferrar, Col. Whitehill, Major Holland, Capt. Hallum, Capt. Rollings, Miss Rowley, 3 Misses Ferrar, Master Ferrar, Master Malcolm, Miss Patch, Master Brown, Master Whitehill, Lieut. Bullock, (John Shannon, and Poole, servants,) and Mrs Webb.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings.
Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Triumph, Moffatt, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, and John Marsh.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, and Colombo.
STEAMER,—Indus
ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH CORVETTE.—La Oube.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A's. amorous sonnet to a young lady at Poona "playing in the sun-beams" is too burning for our taste. If we saw any fair young friend of our's basking in a Deckan sun, we should be more inclined to offer her a green silk umbrella, than the warm tribute of our muse.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1837.

The *Triumph*, Capt. Green, will sail for London to-morrow, touching on the coast and at the Cape, with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Ducat, Mrs. Spens, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Dickenson, Genl. Kennett. Capt. Lawrie, Capt. Burnett, Capt. Crozier, Mr. Clendon, Mr. Turner, I. N. Mrs. Elliott, and three children.

The letter of the Bombay steam committee in another column, although chiefly intended to remove erroneous impressions, in England, will be read here with interest. The leading fact on which its unanswerable arguments repose, is the misstatement of the amount of the trade of Bombay which now considerably exceeds that of Calcutta. This to every friend of India, whether on the western side, or in Bengal, must be a subject of congratulation:—To the latter presidency more especially, as the demands on the Bengal Treasury for real or supposed Bombay objects, must soon cease altogether, and under the liberal system of government now confidently expected from the Council of India, it cannot be many years before we begin to contribute our portion of surplus revenue to the general purse. We cannot understand the little feeling of jealousy which wishes to stop steam communication until a few distant Bengal passengers can be accommodated in the first instance, or why Bombay is not to receive steam letters at all, because an advantage would, under the proposed system, accrue to the merchants of this presidency from prior intelligence. Old-fashioned political economists of the hair-powder and pig-tail school might be excused such absurd ideas and groundless prejudices. If Bombay should become the New York, or Madras the New Orleans, of India, does it follow that Calcutta is to degenerate into a Kentucky back settlement? We are aged enough to remember the cry that Liverpool would ruin London. What has been the result of the rise of Liverpool?—is London depopulated, "her banquet halls deserted,"—her merchants ruined,—her docks empty? Has the competition of our continental neighbours injured us,—has the emancipation of Greece, (another old pig-tail prediction) diminished our trade in the Mediterranean? As we do not intend to recur to Mr. Greenlaw's letter we may make one or two remarks.

We do not mean to contend that some five or six years hence, (as hinted in Major Head's letter), that the leading features of the comprehensive scheme may not come into operation, provided that the less costly plan shall pay so well that an encouragement is held out to convey passengers in very powerful and therefore expensive vessels from Bengal direct to Suez, with depots at the Maldives and Socotra,—this will be the *natural* end of the full success of Major Head's plan in a pecuniary point of view,—on the principle of Mr. Puff that "nothing is *unnatural* that is not physically impossible."—Thus has Mr. Greenlaw attempted to begin at the end of the scheme—and has thus put a period to his steam functions and those of of his committee.

The fifteen paragraphs we leave in the hands of the Bombay Committee: we have only a word to say of the P. S. which contains the cream of the joke, if not of the correspondence. "P. S. Besides this despatch, by this opportunity is sent a-"Tassin's Map with lines marking the proposed routes and notes on those lines." It is really very kind of Mr. Greenlaw to send a genuine *country-made* map to Major Head; correct maps are very difficult to procure in London, and the errors of Arrowsmith, Rennell and Horsburgh, and the inefficiency of the hydrographical department at the Admiralty,—together with the benighted state of the Geographical Society,—are so notorious, that we have no doubt that "a Tassin's map" with Mr. Greenlaw's lines and notes, if hung up in the Adelaide gallery, will produce a greater sensation in London, than the Giraffe; or any thing since the Bonassus. We presume that the return present will be a Johnson's dictionary aud a few copies of Pinnock's catechism of geography for the several members of the Steam comprehensive committee.

But to a more serious subject; one hinted at in a very interesting article under our Agra head.—May we ask, has the Bombay trade in all its branches hitherto received all that attention from former Supreme governments, which it deserved? Have mistaken and misplaced Bengal interests and jealousy never interfered to check our trade with the Indus, instead of watchfully and paternally fostering its gradual developement for the benefit of this, its natural port? Is it likely that as long as every small detail is to be made the subject of an "appeal unto Cæsar,"—at the distance of Calcutta, that this trade (so much talked of:—but yet it would appear to be created) can ever rise from its present almost insignificance? Is it convenient or desirable to any party that the Bombay merchant, by whom alone this trade can be carried on with advantage, should be referred to Calcutta for the investigation of his claims or his grievances? It is not likely that the Bombay merchant—European or native,—would either have confidence in the British Satrap or his native agents, when their masters are so far distant. We know too well what natives in authority will attempt, when distance and delay favour their impunity, and as a general rule, insolence and oppression on their part, are in a direct ratio to the distance from head quarters. Recent transactions appear to justify these observations, and shew that there may be some under-current working against the opening of the Indus trade, and which may account for the little progress hitherto made. Reports have been in circulation for the last few weeks, that the spirited merchant who last season undertook to shew the way up the Indus, has already experienced a check in his enterprize. It appears that his agent has had some differences with the government native agent at Hydrabad, and the consequence to him, has been the increase to an enormous amount of the imposts, which the Sinde government agreed to exact from him, when his goods were first imported. Thus the merchant has run the risk of losing his property, and by referring his case to Calcutta, the present season has been lost to him, and all his arrangements rendered useless and profitless. This event is the more to be regretted, since the merchant we allude to, profiting by the experience gained last year, of the mode of navigating the Indus, had constructed another boat on a model better adapted to such navigation, than the "Indus" steamer, and the machinery of the latter has been transferred to this. We may talk of "developing the resources of India," and of "British skill and capital," but who will listen to us, if we attend not more strictly to the rights, claims and interests of the natives, (native merchants above all) whose trustees are the British government, and its representatives. Here is a fine opportunity of "developing resources" lost or postponed at least. The prosecution of this man's plans, would have been of immense benefit to the state, by pointing out to those who were to follow him the line to choose in trafficking on the Indus, It is still a point at issue whether it will not be a safer and cheaper mode, to land the merchandise intended for Central Asia, &c. at Kurachee, transporting it from that port, by land (as the native merchants do at present) as far as to get beyond the part of the Indus where the navigation is so intricate. This point is about the latitude of Hydrabad. at a town called Jirkh. We have been led into this subject at some length, but we shall the more readily be pardoned, when we express our firm belief to our readers, that with the present spirit of justice abroad, the necessity of adverting to small specimens of narrow-minded policy, will for the future be exceedingly rare.

We understand that up to yesterday afternoon 2,362 shares were taken in the Joint Stock Bank. The proceedings of Thursday's meeting will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

MADRAS.

The approaching departure of Sir Frederick Adam from our shores is stirring up the "masses" to exhibit some thing testifactory of the respect which they entertain for him; and as addresses cost very little labor and less expense, we understand that the Catholic Community have one signed, and ready for presentation, which will be followed by a other from the East Indians. We should not be surprised to learn that the infection has communicated itself to the natives, who, as the preponderating section of our inhabitants ought to have led the way.

The administration of Sir Frederick Adam is not remarkable for any event of first rate importance. His excellency arrived among us when the Country, by the prudence and ability of a long succession of eminent Governors enjoyed the fruits of peace and quiet. The Coorg war was planned by Lord William Bentinck who reaped the fruits of that political measure. The Goomsoor campaign has Mr. Russell to enjoy all the honors or disgrace attending it. Sir Frederick Adam's Military reputation however has been established in many a hard fought battle, but his qualities as a Statesman, though called in question by Colonel Napier, have had no scope for the exercise here, confirming what Sir Thomas Munro has stated, that the administration of this Government is comparatively an easy task. All the Governor has to do, he observes, is to give effect to the course of proceeding marked out for his guidance by the Supreme Government and by the authorities in England. The Marquis of Hastings' vigorous Government gave security to the Empire and extinguished those Predatory hordes which infested the British dominions, and ever since that period the East India Company's territories have gone on quietly with an occasional outbreak here and there, but which, by prompt and decisive measures were quickly put down and instead of proving injurious to our interests they have contributed to the security of our possessions.

To look therefore for any thing remarkable in Sir Adam's administration in which the statesman and the hero shine conspicuous, would be to look for that which he never had any opportunity of performing in this country; but there is a good deal either to praise or to censure in the judgment he has displayed in the distribution of that enormous patronage placed in his hands for rewarding merit and for promoting the efficiency of the public service. The public prints have teemed with complaints against Sir Frederick Adam's disposal of appointments. He has been charged with uniting in one person a plurality of offices incompatible with each other—of favoritism and the sanctioning of jobs—of severity and harshness in several of his acts, and a list of other sayings and doings of the Governor, any particular allusion to which would be refering to transactions which are best forgotten.

than revived—so we shall pass them over by simply remarking that it would be very difficult indeed to judge of Sir F. Adam's Governor-craft when the conflicting interests of individuals, either pass unqualified praise on his measures, or unqualified censure—The long expectant of an appointment finds himself superceded: he who has been peaceably located in a snug berth for several years, and feels no inclination to quit, receives the Official Gazette announcing his removal: both resort to the Press and steep their pens in gall—We who have no lot or part in such transactions, cannot presume to praise or to censure.—The task, whether pleasing or disagreeable, we leave to abler hands, but we can turn from the balancing of individual interests to those of millions—the native population: and here, if but partially, we can record that Sir Frederick Adam will leave behind him several monuments of which he may be well proud, and for which the natives should be most grateful,—and that they are we have no reason to doubt. The school of Anatomy is a humane institution and promises to confer on the country one of the greatest blessings it can enjoy,—a body of intelligent, well educated and enlightened native medical practitioners. The encouragement and support afforded to the Porto Novo Iron Manufactory establishment, as it has led to the developement of the mineral resources of Southern India will likewise instruct the natives in a branch of human industry in which they are lamentably deficient. Some may *rail* against the *rail*-road, but its real utility is not to be questioned. Next comes the Governor's support of the Breakwater—which Mr. Norfor calls Break-Ship—but we have nothing to do with that. Our task is to prove that Sir Frederick Adam has on every occasion come forward to promote works of public utility. We may go on at this rate to the end of the Chapter, but we apprehend our readers are already weary of our lucubrations. We finish therefore, with a hope that all classes of subjects will unite in giving expression to the feelings of regret which fill their breasts at the approaching departure of Sir Frederick Adam.—*Madras Gazette, January* 21.

The *Robarts*, Captain B. J. ELDER, from England 21st September, and Cape of Good Hope November 28th, arrived late last evening. No papers have reached us yet by this opportunity, but we have received another letter from Captain Barber, on the *Steam Question* which we must defer until Wednesday. Captain Barber concludes by urging upon us the necessity of reiterating our desires by strong resolutions if we approve of the project in progress, and holds out a hope that another Session will not pass without its being completed. The Committee may expect to hear officially of the progress of the business up to the time of writing.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the *Robarts* has brought positive intelligence that Lord Elphinstone and Lord Brudenell were to leave a few days after her departure in the *Prince Regent* Yacht, for Bombay.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

THE SAUGOR ISLAND RAIL ROAD.—This rail road, after having been for several months the butt of ridicule appears at length to be 'looking up,' just at the moment when Mr. Horneman is about to leave the country and report progress to his employers. Lacam's channel has it appears been found easier of navigation than it was at first supposed to be, and two of our contemporaries have begun to take a more favourable view of the project. But the discovery of a more free passage for vessels through this channel, does not diminish the difficulties which must attend the construction of a rail road over a swamp of fifty or sixty miles in a situation exposed to the most desolating inundations; nor does it prove that Merchants and Agents of Calcutta would act wisely in patronizing the removal of the Port of Calcutta to such a distance. A gale similar to that of October 1832, or May, 1836, would be sufficient at once to blast every project of a Saugor Rail Road, and we cannot but still consider the plan as unfeasible. If the object of the Company formed in London be the employment of their capital in India, in the construction of a rail road, there are other localities where such an enterprize would essentially benefit the trade and intercourse of the country, and to all appearance, yield a certain and adequate return. To such schemes let their attention be turned and let Saugor Rail Road sleep for the present. The mere fact that it has been considered visionary by the community in India at a time when schemes for the establishment of joint stock companies, has for the first time began to flourish among us, is a strong argument against it.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 20.

The *Hurkaru* of the 21st contains a report of the trial in the Supreme Court—Miss Polhill against the Reverend J. Macqueen. It will be seen that a verdict has been given for Miss Polhill with damages which carry costs.

In reference to our remarks of yesterday on the subject of the Agri-Horticultural Dinner, we have been told that there was room at the *other* end of the Table, for half a dozen guests. Perhaps there was, but the scramble for chairs, occasioned so much confusion, that we could not perceive the vacant places, and the stewards were too busy to trouble themselves about any thing more than their own chairs and their rosettes. We publish in other columns a letter from another member, who retired for want of accommodation, and a report of the proceedings from the *Courier* of last evening.

Our worthy morning cotemporary, the *Englishman*, has cast a doubt *quo-ad* the accuracy of our visual organs, when we asserted, that on our entering the Horticultural dinner room, we could find no chairs vacant; and in contradiction points triumphantly to the wide "hiatus" round him and about him. We confess, we did not examine his immediate neighbourhood very closely: we dare say, he had plenty of elbow-room, and like the unfortunate cabbage he sympathises with, was "left" alone in his glory. For our part, before dinner we experienced something of that sensation in the region of the digestive powers, called "*a turn*" at the chance of having our legs under the same mahogany; and if we could judge from the averted eye—the hesitating acknowledgement—the reluctant hand

"They gave not, nor withheld,"

the feeling was tolerably general. However, let praise be given where it is due; and if our contemporary did range himself, as he says, "below the salt," he certainly was in his proper place. We have no reasons for following his example and appearing unworthy of dining with gentlemen on an equal footing, in the promotion of what may be called national objects.—*Ben. Hurk. Jan.* 21.

The *Bombay Courier* has published the last correspondence between the Steam Committees of the two presidencies—of course with a sarcastic commentary thereon, in which our worthy contemporary has endeavored to be witty at our expense. Our philosophy can support the infliction; but we must correct an error he has made in confounding a vote concerning the application of the old Steam Fund which was devoted to the Cape route, with the functions of the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee, who were restricted to promoting a Steam communication by the Suez route. If it be allowed to receive as a deliberate opinion a sentiment expressed at a convivial meeting, we should be tempted to remark upon Mr. W. P. Grant's speech in giving the toast of Steam Communication at the Horticultural dinner. Mr. Grant regretted (and so do we) that the cause should suffer by the discordance about different plans: but to refuse to take them into consideration because they are different, were a strange sort of remedy. Would he advise a man who wanted to build a house to tell the builders to settle the plan of it among themselves and not bother him? When a new Parliament House was to be built, plans were invited instead of being rejected, because they were different, and the whole of them (some hundreds we believe) were examined with care and patience before the fittest was selected—*Calcutta Courier, January* 21.

The increasing demand for freight and passenger accommodation in the River Steamers had, we understand, induced the Board to recommend a considerable extension of the establishment. It is proposed to indent to England for five pair of boats, two of them to be employed on the Jumna and three with the present establishment on the Ganges; and when these boats come out, to have a regular weekly despatch to and from Calcutta and Allahabad. At present there is usually an interval of about three weeks between the starting day of one boat and the despatch of the next.—*Ibid.*

ASSAM TEA.—We understand that further specimens of tea have been sent down from Assam, which, considering that they were prepared from leaves gathered in the month of December, are very passable, and fully equal, as we are informed, by competent judges, to much of the tea imported from China. These were prepared out of season, merely to give the Chinese an opportunity of teaching some of the people of Assam, how to render us independent of the Celestial Empire.—*Englishman.*

We have to-day to add another to the long list of shipping losses which the last six months have produced. The fine new Bark *Gregson*, which sailed from Kedgeree, on the 15th instant, for England, was burnt at sea three days afterwards, happily without any loss of life. The following report is all the information yet received:

"At 4 P. M. 20th January, the Captain, Crew and Passengers of the Barque *Gregson* joined the *Jane* Pilot Vessel; being burnt out of their Vessel on the 18th at 11 P. M., 40 miles South of the Light Vessels all hands saved."

The following is a list of the Passengers, as reported on her departure from Calcutta:

Passengers per Ship Gregson, for London:—Mrs. and Mr. Tomlin; three children; A. P. Wall, Esq.

Fortunately for the Insurance Offices, the *Gregson* had not a very valuable cargo, scarcely exceeding three lakhs altogether. The principal articles were: 250 Chests containing 803 Maunds of Indigo, 1972 Bags of Sugar, 2927 Bags of Rice, 50 Bales of Cotton, 91 Chests of Shell Lac, 557 Bales of Jute, 6 Bales of Silk, 2 Cases of Silk Goods, 868 Bags of Ginger, 5 Chests of Cardamums, 75 Cases of Castor Oil, 829 Bundless of Rattans, 41 Casks of Tallow.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 23.

We understand that the Court of Directors have determined to increase the strength of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India, and that hereafter Chaplains on their first appointment will receive only 500 Rupees a month for a certain period, instead of nearly 800 Rupees, the present salary. We hear that two nominations have taken place in England upon this footing.—*Ibid.*

THE HORTICULTURAL DINNER.—Upwards of eighty persons assembled yesterday to partake of the dinner laid out in the Town Hall for subscribing Members of the Agri-horticultural Society. A few guests were included, the most distinguished of them being M. Bedier, the Administrator of Chandernagore, and Colonel Rehling, the Governor of Serampore. The *Hurkuru* says the seats were all engaged before the dinner was ready, and that some of those who attended, among whom was our brother Editor, went away not finding room at the table. The absence of our worthy brother we had much reason to regret, when a toast was given which called for and would no doubt have been acknowledged with his accustomed eloquence;—but the idea of there being no room was a mistake, several places being vacant all the evening at one end of the table. The feast was too substantial to be called "a feast of reason"; yet there was but one opinion, that the old English custom of discussing the good works of this Society over the table, was a most rational innovation tending to bind the Society more together,—and moreover, that appetite must be very fastidious, which would not have found Mr. Spence's good cheer well worth discussing.

After the usual compliment to royalty, the President (Sir Edward Ryan) gave the second toast—*Prosperity to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*—which he prefaced with a sketch of the progress of the Society from its foundation by Dr. Carey. Up to 1829 its attention had been limited to the extension and improvement of market vegetables and fruits; but it had since embraced more important objects of Agriculture, especially Cotton and the Sugar Cane, and results of much importance were confidently anticipated. The President then described the exertions making at Singapore, on the Tenasserim Coast, and in the Western Provinces to introduce various foreign species of Cotton, with details of the costs of cultivating the Pernambuco specie at Moulmein, which shewed a large profit, if a produce could be depended upon equal to that obtained in America, namely four ounces of Cotton from each plant. After much disappointment in obtaining cuttings of the Otaheite Cane from various quarters, a nursery had been established in the garden, which in a short time would be able to afford an extensive supply for distribution to applicants. The President next congratulated the Members upon the improved finances of the Society, and expressed a sanguine hope that by improving and extending the Cotton and Sugar exports of this Country, it would be a means of promoting the prosperity of England as well a India. It was as subject of some surprise that the principal supporters of the Society were the Members of the Civil Service, while the Merchants and Indigo Planters, who were far more interested in its welfare, took comparatively little part in its proceedings. We will now give a rapid sketch of the succeeding toasts.

3d. Toast.—*Lord Auckland, the patron of the Society*—from the Chair.

4th—*President of the Society*—by the Vice-president Dr. Wallich—introduced with an appropriate compliment to his strenuous exertions and indefatigable zeal in support of the useful objects which the Society was engaged in promoting. Sir Edward Ryan returned thanks.

5th.—*Memory of Dr. Carey, the founder of the Society*—by the Vice-president.

6th.—*Sir Henry Fane, a zealous of Member of the Society*—from the Chair. This toast, said the President, I do not give because of the high station filled by the individual, but because he is a zealous, warm and active Member of this Society.

7th.—*The Merchants and Shipping Interests of India*—by Sir J. P. Grant,—who declared himself long attached to agricultural pursuits, and felt particular pleasure in proposing this toast. It reminded him of the remark of the French translator of Adam Smith, who, when asked his opinion on the then much disputed question, whether Agriculture or Commerce were the more conducive to the national welfare, replied that it was very much like asking him whether his right leg or his left leg was more useful in walking. They could do nothing without enterprizing merchants; but he would appeal to the merchants and ask them what prosperity they could have, or any nation could have without Agriculture. Now, that the Agriculture of this country had been partially freed from the restrictions it labored under, the merchants would do well to give it every encouragement.

Mr. Colvin returned thanks: he hoped his mercantile friends would profit by the President's hint.

8th.—*The Indigo Planters*, by Mr. W. P. Grant. Mr. Pontet returned thanks.

9th.—*The Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Madras, Bombay and Singapore, and the Branch Societies of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*—from the chair, with a few remarks describing the progress of these institutions. The branches at Bangalore, Meerut, Beerbhoom and Singapore had been established during the past year.

10th.—*The Native Members of the Societies of India*—by Sir J. P. Grant, who said it was a source of congratulation, having at their table Nuwaub Tuhowur Jung who had taken great interest in their proceedings. The Nuwaub returned thanks.

11th.—*The Agricultural Associations of the United Kingdom*—by Mr. Prinsep. When Scotchmen and Englishmen and Irishmen were congregated together, they were apt (he said) to look beyond the place of their meeting to that home, not of all their hopes, but of their best affections. They should not forget those associations from which they had emanated and without which they would be of very little utility.

Dr. Mellis returned thanks.

Here Mr. Masters answered the call for song.

12th.—*The Agricultural Interest of the United States*—by Mr. H. M. Parker. Though he had scarcely voice (having a bad cold) to give the toast just put into his hands, he would give it and was proud to do so, for he had to associate with his toast the name of the nation, which shared with us our ancient glories, the glories of agriculture, of commerce, of literature, the glories of Milton and Shakespeare, the glories of Poictiers and Agin-court, the glories of war and of peace—he hoped hereafter it would be a rivalship only in the arts of peace, and that rivalship he wished to endure, for it was beneficial to the interests of mankind.

Dr. Huffnagle returned thanks in a well delivered address which we were not near enough to hear distinctly.

13th.—*Dr. Wallich, the father of the Society*—from the chair—a distinguished botanist (observed Sir Edward) not of this country only, but of every country—of all Europe.

Dr. Wallich, reminded the Company, that his title to be called the father of the Society was shared with the venerable Dr. Marshman and with Captain Jenkins of Assam on whose part therefore he returned thanks as well for himself.

After a song from Mr. Bell, the President—said that those who attended the Society's Meetings and had opportunity of seeing what, like himself, Mr. Bell had done and was daily doing for the Society, must be sensible how well deserved was the toast he would now propose.

14th.—*The Secretary of the Society*—Mr. Bell returned thanks.

15th—*The gentlemen of the Press for the liberal manner in which they have given publicity to our periodical proceedings*—by Mr. H. M. Low, Mr. G. A. Prinsep returned thanks.

16th—*Lady Malkin*—by the President, in compliment to the honour she had done the Society in distributing the prizes that morning.

17th—*The Hon'ble M. Bedier, the Governor of Chandernagore*—by Sir J. P. Grant—who observed that whether in peace or war no nation was more respected by us than the French nation—(Napoleon's march) M. Bedier returned thanks very neatly in French. Here, he said, you have all the elements of prosperity—"c'est une gloire que vant mieux que d'être les coqnuerans.

18th—*The cause of Steam Navigation between India and England*—by Mr. W. P. Grant—who expressed his regret that so much dissention existed about different plans to obtain what we all desired.

19th—*Cols. Colvin, Dunlop and Skinner, Capts. Sleeman and Jenkins, and other individuals whose exertions have been pre-eminent in the cause of agricultural improvement*—by the Vice President. Here the regular toasts were concluded, but the following were added and appropriately acknowledged. *The Calcutta Bar, Mr. Cracroft. The interests of Australia,—The Stewards,—The Memory of Mr. Kyd,—and Sir J. P. Grant*, with the tune of *Auld acquaintance*; which (said Sir John) was consonant with his feelings upon the occasion, and certainly he never should forget the friends he had formed and the friendships he had experienced in this country.

The President did not quit the chair till past twelve.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 20.

A letter has been received from Captain Barber by this opportunity, which shews that a Steam Communication has all the difficulties of a divided counsel still to overcome at home. Mr. Larpent the Chairman and many Members of the E. I. Association at London, advocate Mr. Young's plan of assisting large vessels of 1200 Tons and upwards by Steam round the Cape in preference to Major Head and Captain Barber's scheme by the Red Sea. The Court of Directors also remain with their opposition still unbent.

AGRA.

Commerce in modern times seems in one respect to be what war was in ancient, the great source of enterprise and discovery, tho' it is a somewhat more active one, for the armies even of Alexander never penetrated as far as a bale of Leeds broad cloth or a case of Birmingham needles.* The sentiment put by the poet in the mouth of an old and unfortunate soi-disant circumnavigator, would come with far more truth from a trade's union of London or Suffolk.

"Quœ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris."

while the ubiquity of our North countrymen and their wares has grown into a proverb. It is commerce then which in modern times must precede every successful enterprise which has for its object extension and conquest. A trading settlement on the Bay of Bengal, was the basis of the British Empire in India, and if we are ever to be supplanted it will be from the commercial encroachment of another power. Russia, the principal object of our apprehension, has already established a traffic, which passes—Central Asia and reaches as far as the banks of the Sutlege. This is however a straggling and weak trade, but between the Euxine and the Caspian a vigorous one exists which is being yearly pushed forward, and is by no means inconsiderable even at the distance of Bokhara.† Between Kasgan on the Caspian and Khyva there is a constant and brisk commercial intercourse, indeed the latter may be considered a firmly established outpost of their trade. A few years hence and there cannot be a doubt that this outpost will be advanced to Bokhara, an event which would in great probability lead to the occupation of that important town, and the consequent highly danger-

* Captain Cochrane, the celebrated Pedestrian Traveller, tells us with much naiveté, that he observed English needles were fast supplanting fish bones in the hands of the fair inhabitants of the ultima thule of the Kamschatkan peninsula.

† The following is a rough list of the ordinary exports from Russia to Bokhara, and those re-exported from the latter place to Kabool. It was published some time ago by this Government.

"Broad cloth re-exported to Kabul in large quantities—Fine linens and calicoes—Silk goods re-exported to Kabûl in large quantities—Velvets, ditto, ditto, ditto—Chintzes, rarely to Kabûl—Sewing thread and Silk—Gold and silver lace re-exported to Kabûl—Gold and silver thread re-exported to Kabûl—Needles, re-exported to Kabûl—Leather of Bulgar re-exported to Kabûl—Paper re-exported to Kabûl—China-ware rarely to Kabûl—Glassware—Cutlery—Loaf sugar, very rarely—Iron in bars—Steel in bars—Tin in plates—Copper in plates, re-exported to Kabûl—Brass re-exported to Kabûl—Quick-silver re-exported to Kabûl—Cochineal re-exported to Kabûl—Tea re-exported to Kabûl—Honey—Wax, white and yellow."

ous vicinity of the Russians. To counteract these encroachmants, we may indeed throw a military force into Cabool and scarp the rocks of the Indian Caucasus, we may trust to the military genius of Sir Henry Fane and a powerful army, but our strongest reliance must be on the British merchant and British capital. To meet Russia at her own weapons is our soundest and most efficacious policy, and to do this we must oppose our trade to hers. To effect this there are two courses, one the encouragement of the English trade which is now very extensive on the Eastern and Southern coasts of the Black Sea, and by some ports on it to open a commercial intercourse with Bokhara and Cabool. The other is to effect the same object by our settlements in this country. In considering the first we are not to overlook the collision which would ensue with Russia and the superior power her position would give her, in preventing a fair competition, though, perhaps as a mere mercantile route for the markets of Central Asia, it is preferable to the more distant one by our East India possessione. For this latter consideration it is preferred by the writer of a pamphlet which has recently appeared in London on this subject, but the supremacy of Russia on the Black Sea is we are satisfied, decisive as to the inferiority of any route in that direction. It is therefore from this country, we must effectually offer that commercial opposition to Russia in Central Asia, which the simplest defensive policy on our part calls for, and which would in time become a barrier as insurmountable as any we could erect by cannon and congreve rockets. The principal channel by which we could turn an extensive trade in the direction of Bokhara is the Indus, and this river affords us as much natural facility in reaching the point we aim at, as the Caspian Sea does Russia. There are, however, some artificial obstructions, which incline the scale fearfully against us—the absurd treaty we have made with the Sinde chiefs, which shuts us out as effectually from that country, as though the river were suddenly to change its course and pour itself over the plains of Thibet. How would we smile were we to read that some Georgian chief had refused to open the Caspian Sea to the Autocrat of Russia, and that that monarch had submissively acquiesced in the order of the insignificant barbarian? And yet "mutatis nominis" the case is our own; with fully as great powers of persuasion as plays round the point of Russian bayonets, we have stooped to the impotent imperiousness of the Sinde Ameers, and have concluded a treaty with them, which, had they the power of Russia herself, would have savoured of more than our ordinary absurdity. To undo this and encourage the infantine commerce between Bombay and Sinde, must be our first steps, if we are not totally indifferent to see Russian trade preoccupy the best portion, if not the whole of Central Asia. Another mode by which we could concentrate more traffic on some point on the Indus, would be by giving effect to an old suggestion and construct a canal between the Jumna and Sutlege. This would not only attract much gangetic trade, but create, what we do not despair of yet seeing, an extensive local production fitted for the markets of Lahore and the other marts of the "far west." Such projects though they are not quite so distant as the subjects of a weekly sermon, are yet, we doubt not, far enough off to appear visionary and our advocacy of them is adapted to do little more than keep them from being forgotten, if it does even that. But that they are among the events to come, no one whose optimism is not excited by the possession of a high salary and the enjoyment of considerable leisure can doubt. Russia is approaching stealthily enough to this country, and tho' we may be able to cope openly with her, yet it is always prudent to treat an enemy as a disease and adopt the maxim "venient e occurrit e morbo."—*Agra Ukhbar, January* 21.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

It would be tedious to narrate, even shortly, the dispute which occurred as to the length of Akbar's yard—whether it was 31½ English inches or 33 English inches. The Big-endian and Little-endian contest was not more warmly carried on; and the misfortune is, that the decision was at last an arbitrary one: So that though it was decided that the yard in future *should be* 33 inches, yet, as just now we want what it *was* in the past time—this is not satisfactory. The weight and the measure are therefore both uncertain, 3025 square yards have been taken as Akbar's Beegah—and with this the following table is worked out.

Produce per Beegah in maunds and seers, taken from the Ayeen Akbury as the results of 19* years' experiments conducted over the whole of India.

	Highest.	Middle.	Lowest.	Average	In lbs. per acre.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs	Mds. Srs	
Wheat	18.	12.	8.35	12.30	1155
Barley	18.	12.20	8.15	12.12½	1097
Gram	13.	10.20	7.20	10.13½	921
3 sorts of Rices	21.32½	15.1½	8.8½	15. 0½	1338
Goor	13.	10.20	7.7½	10. 9	911
Maash	10.20	7.20	5.10	7.30	690
Cotton (unpicked)	10.	7.20	5.2½	7.20½	670
Joar	13.	10.20	7.20	10.11½	920
Sesamum	8.	6.	4.	6.	534

These results, as also those of the Bareilly experiments, do not, at all events, shock one's preconceived notions of the inferiority of Indian to British Agriculture, and so far they are agreeable.

The usual mode of calculating the value of land, among the natives, was that Malgoozaree land was worth one year's *rent*; Maafee land 10 year's *rent* per beegah. On an examination of 66 transfer of estates by private sale in the Bareilly district, it was found that the average price paid was 3 rupees 1 anna 7 pie per acre of cultivated land. So much land has been measured since the period spoken of, that it would be a very interesting subject for Collectors to pursue: and tracing, in their records, the prices paid for estates, and having by late measurement the amount of land in cultivation, the selling price per acre could be readily found, and would give us a good insight into the actual value of land. The result *ought* to be *more* than what is above given.

The ground-work of the process by which the produce in Akbar's time has been estimated has been carefully given; and with that assistance (or other data which might be preferred) it would be curious, if not useful, to trace out prices and rents in his day. I give the following meagre gleaning.

90 Dams per Beegah was mentioned as a frequent *rent* for wheat—as the value of the Government or Sirkar's share—and as 40 dams made a Rupee, this equals 2 Rupees 4 annas per Beegah, or 3 Rupees 9 annas 7 pie per acre. Akbar directed that ¼th of the gross produce, should be taken as rent or revenue. In his time, we should recollect there were none of the middle men, whom we term *Zemindars* between Government and the cultivators: so that *rent* was the Government share or revenue. That this reached the treasury with fewer deductions from the amount originally collected from the ryots than it does now, after paying the Zemindar, is very problematical. The ryots were however *very* far better treated than they are now.

The prices of grain were not given in the copy of the Ayeen Akbury consulted: but I believe that they exist in some, and are to be found. (If so, this would satisfy† the Revd. Mr. Everest who wants prices for a whole lunar cycle.) We can however get the price of wheat, by quadrupling the rent per acre and dividing 1153 lbs. by the product; which gives us 80 lbs. per rupee.

* During which period, being a lunar cycle, the seasons are supposed to run through all their variations.

† Unless indeed we *doubt* whether the price of grain was partially or wholly a Government "hookum," and this would set us all afloat again.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

A Rupee coined in the 28th year of Akbar's reign was borrowed and examined. It was in very good preservation, and scarcely at all rubbed or injured. It weighed grains 176. 8 (Prince's Tables give from 170 to 175 grains) so that if the silver of which it was composed was of the same finess as our present coin,(and it was probably a trifle better,) the comparative value of silver and wheat would appear either to have remained pretty steady during two and a half centuries, or, after intermediate variation, to have returned pretty nearly to the same level.

The comparison of the produce of the land too, in his day, with that gained from the experiments above related, shews that the modes and success of culture have remained very stationary. What produce did our ancestors get in *old* England before the year 1600 A. D.? It is not quite a century since Tull introduced the practice of sowing drill fashion instead of broadcast; but which *improvement* the natives have practised, for any thing we know to the contrary, since the days of Noah's son or grandson. The introduction into England of a "judicious rotation of crops" is a still newer piece of agricultural skill. It is a novelty yet *spoken* of, whereas it is *here* so old, that on one thinks or talks more of it than of any other matter of course.

If we examine the return *in fold*, the result will be in favour of this country. In *England* they sow three and a half bushels, and get twenty-eight bushels of wheat—an eight-fold return. The quantity sown in this country, in Bareilly perhaps I should say, is *about* 110 lbs. to the acre. (The quantity is varied, and encreased or decreased, according to the richness and poverty of the soil.) Now $\frac{1946}{110}$ gives nine and a half fold for the return. The soil in England being stronger and manured, bears a greater quantity of seed: though it may be fairly questioned, (as, I believe, it has been by agricultural writers in England,) whether, even in this respect, they do not run somewhat into the principle, which caused a learned "agricole" to make a machine drawn by four horses to clip off cabbage sprouts.

About 12 or 14 years ago the average rent of the whole of *England*, taking cultivated meadow and barren, was considered to be about 20 shillings per acre. Probably 25 per cent. would be a reasonable deduction to make for the increased value of money, or, the same thing, the decreased value of agricultural produce. Let it be taken at 15 shillings. In the Almanac of the Knowledge Diffusion Society some years ago, the area of England was stated at 33,032,400 acres, of which 25,100,000 were meadow or cultivated, and 7,932,400 barren. The average rent, upon the *cultivated and meadow* land would be 22 shillings per acre.

The proportion of the gross produce which is taken as rent in England is considered (vide Loudon) to vary from a quarter to one-fifth. If you take the mean of these, the above rent of 22 shillings will furnish a gross produce of 97 shillings 9 pence per acre, in English money value, or in rupees 48, 14 annas and 3 pie.

The wages of a common day labourer in England are, perhaps, one shillling, of a common day labourer in this, paid, as he usually is, in grain, one and a half annas is *the very outside* of his earnings. Perhaps in assuming these I have assigned the English labourer too little, and the Indian too much. But taking it so, the wages of labour in England is five and one-third times more than in India.

The price of wheat being about at an average 90 to 100 lbs. per rupee—*(when sold by the growers,)* and that in England being 45 shillings (?) the quarter; and consequently about 20 lbs. per rupee; the price of wheat in this country would be about four and a half times less than in England.

The interest of money to the minor cultivators in England being about 6 (?) per cent., and that in this country being from 30 to 40 per cent., (any thing in the Regutions notwithstanding,) the value of money to these classes, in this country, is at least five times more than in England.

Perhaps the above data are sufficient to allow us to reckon that the value of money to the landholders and cultivators in this country, is at least five times greater than it is in England.

To compare the gross produce then of this country, with that of England, we must multiply the value in silver of the gross produce per acre, in Indian valuation: and this multiplied by 5 affords 41 rupees, 1 anna and 7 pie, as the condition in which Indian valuation may be compared with the English; which is 48 rupees, 14 annas and 3 pie—and the difference, or 7 rupees, 12 annas and 8 pie, is the quantity by which English agriculture beats Indian. In other words, Indian agriculture is 84 per cent, of English.

lbs	lbs.	
1440 : 100 :	104 : 67$\frac{2}{3}$	Similarly trying the same by the produce of wheat and barley; wheat makes Indian agriculture 72$\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of English; and barley 90 per cent. If the mean of the three be taken, Indian agriculture is 18 per cent, worse than English.
1456 : 100 :	131 : 590	

This result may be wrong, and it is quite reasonable to doubt. It is, however, more consonant to our preconceptions than P. R's which shews us that English agriculture is at a discount. If any one would pursue the subject who has time, and *without having any little theory of his own to work out*, it would be useful and interesting. But with a reasonable allowance for error, the above may, perhaps, serve to moderate, if not extinguish, the unmeasured contempt which Englishmen, and particularly some writers in the public papers, lavish upon the native agriculture.

The average rent of cultivated land in France is not much more than 8 shillings per acre. At least so I have concluded from calculation from data, with which I will not bore those gentle readers who have borne with me. Whenever then I hear of the great advantages to be gained by an Englishman bringing skill, capital and industry to this land of mosquitoes and sun, I can't help thinking that he would be much better off were he to exert his industry and skill, and employ his capital in a cooler climate—as well of at all events in pecuniary matters, and far better in health and comfort.*

It has been suggested that Europeans should go and take forest lands in Suharunpoor. Land there may be had for asking for it, but nothing else. The population, we are told by P. R., teems so as to be quite an injury to the country: and yet this teeming population will not go and cultivate forest lands—nor do I suppose that any unfortunate or foolish European, who might be tempted to undertake the cultivation of those lands, would be able to hold out any greater inducement than that now in existence, *viz*. the land for almost nothing. The reason is that people die "Yes, by the head of Confucius, they die,"

It is gratifying to find that P. R. is not a pessimist. He thinks, indeed, that the good people in this country, at least those in the Northern Dooab, so far from being taxed too highly, have a very comfortable time of it, and could bear another turn or two of the *screw*: he is incredulous about villages *breaking down*, and would not "coax zemindars and kisans back again when they leave the village;" but would leave the *estate* I suppose to pay its own revenue: and observes that "*if* the first settlement of the revenue was fairly made, and the amount justly imposed, the fulfilment of the terms should be strictly insisted on." Oh, that "*if!*" Though after disposing thereof, it is *doubtful* whether "insisting strictly" on the fulfilment of the terms, would not be like "calling spirits from the vasty deep:" and whether *estates* will pay revenue without malgoozars or cultivators, may, also perhaps, be *doubted*; though there appears, to be a high authority in favour of the impersonality of the responsible and revenue paying agent. This, however, may be in anticipation of the happiness of the coming period, when population will not teem, but the land will; when the Rupee tree of traditionary time will re-appear

P. R. proceeds to tell us how matters can be squared by an English farmer who employs teams of three, four, or five horses, when two would suffice. What horrid luxury! But whether the run-away natives from a broken down village are open to the same charge, is a question of fact which should be freed from the uncertainty of an "if." It is, perhaps, the first time that the ryots in this country were ever thought to employ too much capital, too much stock, too many animals in cultivating the land: and touching "*superfluous* expences," we might almost exclaim with Lear "Is man no more than this?" or call to mind Falstaff's description of Justice Shallow in his younger days, which mentioned something about a forked radish and cheese-parings.

But not too fast—there is a per contra to this account. "If something like this" (reduction of superfluous expences, and the luxurious style of cultivating "be not speedily done in this country, the teeming population will require the whole agricultural produce for their own subsistence: at present, only ten per cent. of it appears to the credit of Government, and it is well known even that is wrung from a poor if, not a starving population, with a considerable deal of trouble and often with violence." It certainly is very troublesome sometimes to extract even ten per cent. The "teeming population" of Alexander's House required all my produce for their support; and all my trouble has only sufficed to extract three per cent. of it —"The Devil choke thee wi'un!" This is only to shew P. R. that people do hold a most uncommon gripe of the ready when they get it. Not that I wish to extenuate the difficulty; for even the Suddur Board have called the sale of lands, which people used to think merely a mode of enforcing the fulfilment of a debtor and creditor account, a *penalty*—which shews conclusively that there is something obstinate to deal with—and if the subject matter be a "starving population" why *perhaps* it might be as well to "coax them back" when they run away, rather than let them, instead of paying you something less, steal (for people won't *starve* as long as they have hands or toes) from others, and make thereby these others pay you less also.

I *doubt* whether it will not be found as a general rule, that (until the grand restoration takes place) where the population is densest—and I mean thereby the *agricultural* population—*there* rents are higher; and *at the same time* the cultivators better off: by which I am led to the conclusion that usually, in this country, too much land is attempted to be cultivated by one person or family; and so far from thinking that the population overteems, it may be doubted whether it could not be nearly doubled with considerable advantage. It will be deemed flat heresy to say that I deem the "Potatoe-bed system" a most happy one for mankind, *if* it would be accompanied with sufficient security from the laws against over-exaction —if for instance, the demand of a landlord against a tenant were to be submitted to a jury of the defendant's *peers* or *equals*—and why should it not? At all events experience has fully shewn in this country, that a man who cultivates land by hired labourers (Hálees) *does* NOT get so much for it as when he lets it out on the "Potatoe-bed system," to ryot farmers, and that therefore land is not cultivated by hired labourers, save when ryots cannot be obtained, or from the necessity of keeping up, indubitably, a title to a portion of an estate, by cultivating some of the land in "Seer", or what the Blues call "Neez". In England too, if I mistake not, the landlords are *beginning*† to find that small cottage farms, in allotments of a few acres, pay better than the land does in extensive farms, and subsist the little farmers more comfortably, and keep them from the "parish" more completely, than is the case when the latter are hired labourers. We follow English fashions late in this country. By the time the ladies here had got the shortness of their petticoats to correspond well with the caps of their knees, the gowns in England were down again to their heels. If then with creatures whose conception is so much quicker than that of thinking man, such dilatoriness is actual fact, we need not be surprised if those who had just gained an idea of agriculture in their youth, should now be thinking twenty years afterwards that, what was *then* the theory in England, must be "your only," and that they "press forward towards the mark of their high calling" by trying as much as in them lies to extinguish the "Potatoe-bed system." However if this system be an evil, still, under the custom of subdivision of property among children by the laws of inheritance, it will remain a necessary evil, unless people can be persuaded against growing children together with other produce. It being therefore a necessary evil, the best should be made of it; and to me at least it does seem doubtful, whether persisting in thinking that the self interest of a landholder, Irish or Indian, will always prompt him to such moderation towards his tenants as to obviate the necessity of legal protection, be not a mistake—and whether the tenants may not at last be driven to burn out and slay out their landlords, as they do in Ireland, or by a fitting meed of retributive cunning, contrive to avoid payment, as they do in Bengal.

Be that as it may under this system, however abused, the agriculture of this country is by no means tobe despised. More undoubtedly could be got by manuring, &c. but may not "too much be paid for the whistle"? Until the price of produce be greater and the interest of money less, perhaps you will gain nothing more than a loss by laying out more capital, and employing more expensive modes of cultivation.

The following are the rates per acre of cultivation taken by Government as tax, and the amount per acre which P. R. thinks might be taken as tax, or what he calls "available for revenue."

	Rate of Revenue.			P. R.'s proposed rate.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Boolundshuhur,	1	6	9	2	2	8
Suharunpoor,	1	8	3	2	6	9
Muzuffurnugur,	1	3	6	1	13	10
Meerut,	1	10	4	2	15	9

But why these differences in the proposed rate of taxation, when the average produce of staples per imperial acre, is so exceedingly simila, does not readily appear.

Those districts are certainly, as per rate, easier assessed than most others—but still we should not too readily jump to the conclusion that they are too lightly assessed. That neither the Government nor the Government officers ever *desired* to impose a distressing tax, many will believe who yet think that this has not unfrequently been actually done, I fancy, from admitting too credulously accounts derived from ignorance, or grandiloquence (to which the natives are so prone) and sometimes from envy or malevolence. The Suddur Board have so fully inculcated the principle that Government does not desire a heavy taxation, and have enjoined so much care against it, that we may hope to hear no more of villages *breaking down*—at least not from this cause.

The Government tax however amounts probably to more than 10 per cent of the gross produce. If there be any faith to be attached to the experiments above related in the Bareilly district, the average gross produce in money per acre, may be assumed at 8 Rupees 6 annas and 9 pie, and the Government assessment, made with a very liberal reduction upon its former standard, was 2 Rupees 9 annas par acre on the cultivation: which is 30 per cent of the gross produce—not of the *estates*, but of the *then* cultivation. Perhaps 20 per cent of the gross produce of *estates* would be as much as *could* be taken. Perhaps 15 per cent is *quite* as much as even *ought* to be taken. Even 10 per cent upon *gross* produce is no light tax. Recollect that if the 10 per cent income tax (upon "rents and incomes not upon gross produce) were to be imposed again in England, what an uproar would be made. Why "fifty thousand pannier loads of little devils with their tails snipped off," could not make more outcry.

One word more, and I have done. The land put down in the measurements as fit for cultivation, but not cultivated, must be taken cum grano. A tolerably large portion of this amount would be found if not irreclaimable, at all events to require so much labour and expence to cultivate it, that until value of produce becomes much higher, the culture would not repay the outlay. How much land which was cultivated under the high prices in England, (of 60 to 100 shillings the quarter) has returned to its original state! There *is* such a thing as wasting too much labour, too much money, and too much time upon a subject, as will be feelingly evident to those who read these lucubrations.

S.

NOTES.

The following are a few rates of assessment in a few districts and Pergunnahs, (*approximatively*).

		Rate on cultivation.	Rate on Malgoozaree area.	Proportion p. ct. of cultivated to total Malgoozaree area.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Agra,	2.61	2.18	83.5
	Bareilly	2.36	1.86	72.6
Zillahs.	*Pergunnahs*			
Muttra. —	Syphoo	3.22	2.95	91.6
	Sydabad,	3.16	2.87	90.8
	Nohjheel,	2.18	2.11	96.8
	Matt,	2.19	2.14	97.7
	Jullesur,	2.75	2.54	92.4
Saheswan.—	Oosehut,	1.59	0.93	58.5
	Saheswan,	1.44	0.80	55.6
	Suleempoor,	2.04	1.18	57.8
	Buddaon,	1.31	0.88	67.3
Bareilly. —	Beesulpoor,	3.06	2.41	78.7
	Nuwabgunj,	2.68	1 65	61 6
	Shaeé,	2.59	1.80	69 5
	Seersawa,	2.79	2 48	88.9
Bijnore. —	Akburabad,	2 69	2.05	75.9

TABLE OF PRICES IN ZILLAH BAREILLY, lbs. PER RUPEE

Fuslee years.	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237
Wheat,	50	47	99	110	65	86	78	51	69	109	118	100
Gram..	50	50	116	152	95	89	96	66	91	102	168	130
Unjeena Rice.	100	87	76	156	105	111	105	66	98	103	164	178
Bajra...	70	71	81	148	52	101	92	58	73	101	201	137

POPULATION IN BAREILLY DISTRICT (EXCLUDING FOREST PERGUNNAS) ABOUT 325 TO THE SQUARE MILE.
From Companion to the Almanac, 1828 A. D.

	Surface in German sqr. miles.	Inha.	To each sqr mile.	
Great Britain & Ireland,	5554,25	21,596,000	3,888	German sqr. mile said to be equal to
England and Wales	2768,73	12,422,700	4,486	bout 22 English
Ireland	1315.67	6,950,000	5,282	sqr. mls.
Scotland	1461,30	2,113,000	1,440	

FROM PRINSEP'S TABLES.

	Rs.
Silver coinage at Calcutta mint for 1814-15 to 1825-26 (12 years) exclusive of Madras and Bombay Rs	14,45,68,000
Benares Coinage in those years	7,34,03,000
Furruckabad do.in do	4,18,30,000
Saugor do. in do	1,18 000
Total Rs	25,99,19,000
Annual average Rs	2,16,59,000
Silver Coinage at Calcutta mint for 1826-27 to 1832-33 (7 years)	4,51,68,000
Benares coinage in do	1,52,94,000
Saugor do. do	52,81,000
Total Rs	6,57,43,000
Annual average	93,92,000
Imports of Bullion from 1814-15 to 1825-26. Rs.	27,01,95,000
Deduct Export	4,19,97,000
Net import 12 years Rs.	22,84,98,000
Annual average Rs.	1,90,41,000
Imports of Bullion from 1826-27 to 1832-33. Rs.	6.49,29,000
Deduct Exports	3,11,99,000
Net import 7 years Rs.	3,37,30,000
Annual average Rs.	48,20,000

The amount of coinage in the last 7 years, forms of the amount of the first 12 years. . . . 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The net import of Bullion in the last 7 years, compared with the amount of the former 12 years, is 40 $\frac{1}{10}$ do.

The average prices of Agricultural produce have fallen *somewhat* in the same proportion, i. e. the value of silver rose considerably, and this accounts quite sufficiently for a number of villages "breaking down." In other words, many estates which under the former prices or value of silver, could just meet the Government tax, could not pay the same quantity of silver when that quantity had to be purchased by so much more wheat, rice, gram, &c. And the losses sustained both by individuals and the government have been so much the greater and more extensive, as it was for a long time insisted upon as a fact, that estates which *had paid* so much revenue for so many years, *could* still pay the same: and timely relief was not afforded.

INTEREST OF MONEY.

The mode of lending money by the Hatrass shroffs to the Malgoozars is this—the nominal amount lent, is advanced with a deduction of one anna in the Rupee. For a nominal loan of 100 Rs. then, the borrower obtains only 93 Rs. 12 annas.

Upon the nominal 100 Rs. interest is charged at 3 Rs. 2 annas per. mensem, or 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But this is actually charged upon 93 Rs. 12 annas only, so that the interest is really 43$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

After 2 or 3 years of an account so runnig on, the borrower is compelled to give his bond for the accumulated amount principal and interest. Thenceforward, for the convenience of the lender, that he may prosecute in the Civil Court on the bond, interest is at 12 per cent. If these things are done with the green tree, the Malgoozars and landowners, what is done with the dry? the ryots and cultivators?

Trials of weight of Corn.—Bareilly

	Grains	The bush. taken at 2150 Corns. cub. in. would wgh. lbs.	
A cubic inch of wheat weighed	230 and contained	483	70. 64
of Barley,	161$\frac{1}{4}$	337	49. 53

Gram,	223$\frac{1}{2}$	140	68.	61
Soonkarchee rice,	167$\frac{1}{4}$	580		
Buggar Do.	162	396		
Goorsut Sathee do.	142$\frac{3}{4}$	385		
Unjunna Do.	169$\frac{1}{4}$	452		
Bajra,	200$\frac{1}{4}$	2781		
Joar,	191$\frac{1}{2}$	690		

S.

* In the Asiatic Journal for June 1825, the average produce of wheat per acre, in New South Wales, was estimated at ten bushels, or 600 lbs. British skill, capital, and industry have therefore plenty of room.

† I am aware that this is only a *beginning*—that the old leaven about large farms still clings, and that it is hardly yet *acknowledged* that it is right or advantageous to give more land in these farms to any one man than will suffice to occupy his spare time from day labour—but nevertheless, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I observe at any rate, that these small farms are *gradually encreasing in size.*

* 10 per cent. on the gross produce of land in *England* would be very nearly 12,000,000*l.* per annum,—10 per cent. on the incomes or rent from the land about 2,760,000*l.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

The contract for the supply or the troops with beef, for the last quarter of the year 1835, was taken at 1s. 2d. per lb.; the retail price varied from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d: the market being now supplied with colonial stock. During the last two years, the supply of bread was fluctuating, but at present is abundant, and generally from threepence to fourpence per lb. The supply of mutton was also very abundant; the average weight of lambs is 30lbs., a d wethers 45lbs. Perth is also abundantly supplied with vegetables, and it will not be any great length of time before it is equally well supplied with fruit, as a great number of fruit trees have recently been introduced, which, in that Colony, are easily propagated by cuttings, The price of vegetables at the time of their first production after the settlement of the Colony, was; very high. The first cabbages were sold at 2s. 6d. each they are now worth one penny to one penny halfpenny of large size, full hearted, and of excellent quality. Potatoes were at first sold at 1s. 8d. perl b.; the price is now 1$\frac{1}{2}$d. Peas were 2s. per quart, (unshelled); they were sold during the last season at 1s. 6d. per peck. Onions, three years ago, were worth 1s. 6d. per lb.; they are now one penny. The first water melons, sold as high as 10s. 6d. each; they may now be purchased for 2d. to 3d. each. Rock melons were 5s. each; their present price is 6d. Cucumbers, that at one time produced 9d. are now sold at 1d. each. Two years ago, the first grapes were sold at 2s. 6d. per lb.; their present price is 9d. Peaches, two years ago, (the first offered for sale,) were 1s. each; they are now sold for 2d. each. Figs were four for a shilling they are now 6d. a dozen.

The celebrated astronomer, Sir John Herschell, who, during nearly the last three years was residing at the Cape, with a view of making astronomical observations, was expected to visit Western Australia, for the same purpose, in the course of a few months.

A Mr. John Wade was placed on his trial, for sending a challenge to the Sheriff of the Colony, G. F. Stone, Esq. Owing to his offering some remarks, disgraceful to the jury, as well as offensive to the bench, the trial was stopped, and he was committed for contempt of court, and sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

The *Perth Gazette* says, "the knowledge of the capabilities of this Colony appear to have been more widely disseminated in England, and the consequences are favourable. We are mainly indebted to Captain Irwin for this position of affairs; his little work has done much good, and removed many prejudices against us." Captain Irwin was at one time acting Governor of Swan River. We happen to have the little volume published by him in London, "On the state and Position of Western Australia," and may, probably, take an opportunity of laying some extracts before our readers. In *our* opinion, he is somewhat too partial in his views.

Much speculation existed as to the fact of their being a large lake, or inland sea, to the eastward of Swan River. Positive information to this effect seems to have been received from several natives, while, on the other hand, it was conjectured that the supposed lake is merely an arm of the sea projecting inland. The report, however, excited such interest, that the Hon. J. S. Row, Esq. Surveyor-General, accompanied by the Hon. G. F. Moore, Esq. had determined to make an excursion into that part of the country into which this river or sea is said to flow, early in the present month.

It is said that Captain Lang, of the *Arranzau*, who visited Western Australia about three years ago, for the first time, mistook a river which he found to the north, for the Swan River, and sailed up it a distance of twenty miles. Not finding any settlement, he discovered his error, and reached Freemantle.

At the sittings of the Civil Court, in July, only two cases!! were brought forward, which occupied the time of the court about an hour and a half.

A new Court-house is nearly erected in Perth, which is also to serve as a place of divine worship.

The natives state, that about three or four days' journey to the northward of the Swan, there are seals in great numbers, upon an island near the main.

The Agricultural Society of Western Australia seems to be flourishing. At a recent meeting, several premiums for various improvements, and other beneficial purposes, were offered. What has become of our Agricultural Society?

A plan had been set on foot for the establishment of a whale-fishery. The particulars had not obtained publicity, but it was understood to have obtained the sanction of Governor Stirling, and that there was reason to believe that His Excellency would be a principal shareholder.

The exportation of timber for the use of His Majesty's Navy had lately been revived.

The inhabitants of Perth were complaining much of the want of a regular place of public worship—no church having as yet been erected.

Sir James Stirling had given instructions for the erection of a bridge over the present ferry-site at Freemantle.

A clergyman connected with the "Western Australian Mission" had arrived at Swan River, and a subscription had been set on foot for the erection of a place of worship, to serve also as a school. The Governor had also promised a grant to the mission, which is to to be appropriated on the Moravian plain.

The editor of the *Perth Gazette*, in noticing the omission of the names of certain gentlemen in the last commission of the peace here, points out the inconsistency that while the Governor has signified through the *Gazette* the "reason" for the omission of the names of certain government officers in the new commission, he has in reply to certain of the omitted civil justices, stated, "*that his Excellency does not think it necessary to assign any reason for using his discretion in the selection of Justices of the Peace for the Colony.*".—*Sydney Herald. January* 21.

MISCELLANEA.

RADICAL ECONOMY.—The excellent economists of St. Saviour's who want to *sell* their noble parish church, have been closely engaged, during the last week, in reducing the expenditure of the parish. They have reduced the salary of the vestry clerk to *eighty pounds* per annum, "because many a good man among the Radicals would fill the office for less." They have dismissed the two beadles, because there was work for them to do, and have decided that there shall be but one beadle to do the work of both. And, lastly, they have disallowed two guineas for ringing the bells on the days of visitation, because "none on em ever goes to church." Even Mr. Joseph Hume himself might pick up something valuable in such exchequership as this.

The demand for Barristers in New South Wales has shown a crowd of the "briefless" into transports.

PROOOF OF PROSPERITY.—A correspondent informs a thawn Wednesday night the theatre of Barnsley was filled, the we were having bespoken the play of *Hamlet*, and their employers attending with them in the greatest familiarity. This is certainly a remarkable proof of good wages, and good feeling between master and man; but we humbly think the money of the weavers might have been more prudently and usefully disposed of —*Leed's Mercure.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRITORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church lane.